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Paducah Daily Register, "Paducah Daily Register, March 23, 1906" (1906). *Paducah Daily Register*. 223.
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PADUCAH DAILY REGISTER.

Register, Est. May, 1896.
Standard, Est. April, 1884.

PADUCAH, KY., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1906.

VOL 22, NO 277

LAI D AWAY FOR MONTH

MRS. SWEENEY WILL NOT
BOTHER ANYONE UNTIL
APRIL.

She Got Thirty Days in the County
Jail for Stealing Clothing of
Operator Herst.

The police department or any other will not be bothered with Mrs. Elizabeth Sweeney alias Wilhite, for at least thirty days, as she was given that sentence to the county jail yesterday by Judge Lightfoot in the county court upon the charge of stealing a suit of clothing from Mr. William D. Herbst the telegraph operator who claims she got it from his home on South Fourth street and sold same to Mrs. Ozment for twenty-five cents. Mrs. Sweeney confessed to the theft and the judge let her off with just one month's time.

Mrs. Sweeney is the little dried up woman of about forty-five years of age who is an inebriate that will steal, beg or do anything with which to get money to purchase whiskey to satisfy her thirst for the fiery intoxicant. She gets so full that she will lay right in the middle of a street and sleep off her drunk.

The police have arrested her more times than she has got hairs in her head, but Judge Sanders has been unusually lenient with her, she promising to quit drinking if released and this is generally done, but it's the same tale over and over again. The officials several weeks ago locked her up for a week and tried to solve some plan to prevent her getting whiskey, but it is too much of a puzzle, and she was released. She will not bother anybody for at least thirty days now.

LICENSE QUESTION

JUDGE SANDERS DISMISSED
BROKERAGE DEALERS.

Charles Kinchlow, Colored, Given
Continuance for Robbery
Charge—Police Court.

Yesterday morning in the police court Judge Sanders construed that section of the license ordinance prevailing in this city, as pertains to wholesale merchants and brokers. The opinion was rendered in the cases where Ezell & Company, and Roy W. McKinney, were each charged with doing a broker's business without a license.

The firms showed that they had gotten out a wholesale merchants license and contended that this covered their business, they doing a brokerage business in connection with their wholesale business. License Inspector George Lehnhard claimed they would have to take out a wholesale merchants license for their wholesale department and a brokerage license for their broker's department but Judge Sanders decided their wholesale merchant's license was sufficient and they could not be compelled to pay for a broker's license in addition.

This decision sets at rest this feature of the license, over which considerable trouble has arisen since the first of the year, the inspector wanting this class to take out both licenses, but they refused.

There was continued until today the warrant charging Dairyman C. W. Ingram, with running dairy wagons without paying a license.

Other Matters.

There was continued until today, by the judge the warrant charging Charles Kinchlow, colored, with knocking Ida King, colored, down at mouth of Huffman's Alley two years ago and robbing her of \$10.

There was dismissed the warrant charging Ladd Diggs, colored, with flourishing a revolver and attempting to shoot his wife out on West Harrison street.

William Thompson, colored, was held to the grand jury on the charge of shooting at Will Riley, colored, last Sunday out about Eighth and

Husbands streets. Riley was fined \$20 and costs for the trouble. A fine of \$1 was assessed against Charles Davis on the charge of being drunk.

SHAVINGS AFIRE.

Chemicals Quickly Put It Out Last Evening.

Last evening about nine o'clock the fire department was called to the furniture factory at Third and Norton streets to extinguish a pile of shavings that ignited back in the engine room portion of the plant. The stationmen quickly extinguished the flame with chemicals without much loss.

DEBATING CLUB

SPIRITED DISCUSSION TO BE
HELD THIS EVENING
AT SCHOOL.

Mr. Richard Scott Will Sing This
Morning at the Opening Exercises—Superintendent is
Very Vigilant.

This evening at the Washington building, on West Broadway, the Debating Club of the high school, will conduct another of its interesting debates, which is for themselves alone, and not attended by the public. The club is composed of boys and the subject of their discussions will be "Student Government."

Opening Exercises.

This morning at the opening exercises of the high school department at the Washington Building, an especial feature will be the solos by Mr. Richard Scott, who is the possessor of a most excellent voice.

Continues on Lookout.

Superintendent Lieb continues watching things closely as regards scarlet fever over the city, and is using every diligence to see that it does not get into the school buildings. Just as soon as he hears a rumor that it is thought fever exists here or there he immediately thoroughly investigates and in this manner forestalls any possibility of it entering the rooms through attendance at the school of children coming out of the exposed family.

AILING PEOPLE.

Mrs. James Eaker Continues Improving at Their Home—Others Ailing.

Although Mrs. James Eaker continues quite ill with erysipelas she is improving slowly at their home on Seventh and Clark streets.

Miss Lou Gasky, of 212 South Fourth street, is able to be up after a several days confinement with sickness.

The little girl of Mr. Fred McElwee is confined with illness at their home on North Sixth street.

Colonel Victor Van de Male was sick the first of this week but recovered apparently and went out on the road Tuesday. He had to come back home though and again retire to his bed, he being not able to remain out on the trip.

THE HUMORIST.

Thud—"Does skating tire you?" "No; its the sitting down so often that tires me."—Houston Post.

"How'd you come to break the mirror?" "Well, I declare! How did you know the mirror was broke?" "Supper's on time, ain't it?"—Houston Post.

She—"You say she stole your heart?" He—"That's just what she did." "And, of course, you saw to it that she was promptly held for the theft?"—Yonkers Statesman.

"Would you marry a man for money?" "No," answered Miss Cayenne, "and yet I don't think I should regard a man as being especially desirable because of his poverty."—Washington Star.

"A college professor says that twenty years from now women will be ruling the world." "I don't doubt it. I see no immediate prospects for man getting the supremacy."—Minneapolis Tribune.

CHIEF CLERK DEPARTS

L. T. MORROW GOES
TO LOUISVILLE TO-
MORROW.

Nearly Two Hundred Left Yesterday for St. Louis on the Excursion—Repair Crossings.

Mr. L. T. Morrow goes to Louisville tomorrow to take a position in the general freight department office there for the Illinois Central railroad. He has been chief clerk for General Agent John T. Donovan, of the local office at Sixth and Campbell streets, but resigned that place the first of this week to go to the Falls City. He is succeeded here by L. P. Kore, the accountant, but the general agent has not yet decided upon the other promotions to be made incidental to the resignation.

Lack One of 100.

Yesterday even 199 people left on the special spring excursion run to St. Louis by the Illinois Central railroad but the train is expected to pick up many more at Cairo and other points intermediate. The crowd left here at eight o'clock yesterday morning and got to St. Louis early last evening. The tickets are good for three days, therefore after tonight the party will come straggling back upon the different trains, the tickets being good on all regular trains returning.

Repair Crossings.

Last evening at the Aldermanic meeting it was ordered that the Illinois Central railroad be directed to repair their crossings at Eleventh and Broadway, and Eleventh and Jefferson streets, which are unusually bad and sometimes in condition fearful to pass. The request will be handed the road officials right away and doubtless they will immediately act.

PHIL ASHOFF'S WILL PROBATED

LEAVES EVERYTHING TO HIS
SISTER, KATE ASHOFF.

C. E. Thacker Conferred Power of
Attorney to P. Courcier of
This City.

Yesterday there was probated by Judge Lightfoot in the county court the will of the late Phillip Ashoff, the tailor who died several weeks ago. In the document he leaves everything to his sister, Katie Ashoff, which includes his home on South Fourth, a \$2,000 life insurance policy, and other effects, both personal and real. He requests his sister to use the money in whatever way she deems advisable, for maintenance and support of his four children. When the little ones become of age he wants divided between them what is left of the estate. Katie Ashoff is named administratrix, and qualified. The will was written February 12th, 1904, and signed of deceased witnessed by Frankie Watson and George Grief.

Property Sold.

Land lying in the county has been sold by Mary Emma Allison to George L. Allison for \$2,700, and the deed lodged for record yesterday with the county clerk.

Property on Kentucky avenue between Third and Fourth streets has been sold by George Rock to Ed D. Hannan for \$4,100.

J. M. Spicer deeded country land to T. B. Childs, in exchange for some land in the rural district.

Alonzo Wiggins transferred to Ed Babb for \$170, land lying out in the county.

Power of Attorney.

C. E. Thacker has conferred power of attorney on P. Courcier, and the paper lodged with the clerk yesterday.

WORK NOT ACCEPTED

NOT ENOUGH GRAVEL
PLACED ON NORTH
TWELFTH STREET.

Contractor Terrell Will Have to Put
Several More Inches on Before
It Is Taken By City.

Yesterday afternoon Members John G. Rindcliff and James E. Wilhelm, of the board of public works, went out and inspected the graveling of North Twelfth street from Salem avenue to the Cairo road and rejected the work until more gravel is spread upon the thoroughfare which was built by Contractor E. C. Terrell.

Last year when North Twelfth street was opened so the street car company could run their tracks over same, from Twelfth and Burnett streets to Rowlandtown, North Twelfth had to be graded and gravelled. From Salem avenue to the Cairo road the new thoroughfare ran through the farmland of Mr. H. W. Rottgering. There was let to Contractor Ed Terrell the work of grading and graveling the new highway, at cost of Mr. Rottgering, who had to bear the entire expense as only his property abutted on each side. Now it is desired to turn the street over to the city and let it be considered a public thoroughfare. To do this the board of works has to accept the improvement after an inspection, but yesterday the board members found that the street lacked from one and one-half inches to two inches of having the required amount of gravel upon it. The ordinance under which it was constructed stipulates that six inches of gravel shall be put down and then rolled and then six more inches and rolled, which twelve inches compressed as equal to nine inches of solid street. The examination by the board members in company with City Engineer Washington showed that a shortage of gravel existed, and Contractor Terrell was directed to spread more on top. He will have to do this before it is accepted and maintained by the municipality.

The musician who blows his own horn doesn't need to waste any time learning encores.

If the world looks mean and cold to a man, it's because that man is mean and cold himself.

The girl who marries a good-looking man must be prepared to give up the mirror.

TRAGIC FATE OF YOUTH WHO RAN FROM HOME

Burned to Death in Colorado Wreck
Chained to Seat Bound for
the Penitentiary.

Chicago, March 21.—A strange story of a double life was revealed by a telegram from Denver, Colo., announcing the death of Archie Whittle, who was burned to death Friday in the Rio Grande wreck while tied to a seat—a convict in the custody of a penitentiary guard. The revelation that a petted boy who left home last August to join a traveling theatrical company, had become a forger, created consternation among the members of the family, who live at 140 West Garfield boulevard. A story fraught with tragic romance is connected with Whittle's downfall and death. He was engaged to be married to Miss Catherine Morrison, a pretty girl, who lives at 613 Calumet avenue. All the letters from the young man told of his splendid prospects. Nothing was known at the home of his crime and imprisonment. The grief of his mother when she learned that her son had died shackled as a prisoner and pinned to a seat in a railroad coach, bearing him to a prison, was pitiable. Frank J. Whittle, a brother, connected with the First National bank, will leave Chicago this morning to investigate the circumstances surrounding the life and death of his brother. Two other brothers, Alfred G. Whittle, an engraver, and John, a cooper, survive the dead man. Archibald Whittle was a wayward son, leaving home to join a circus. He traveled with the Ringling Brothers' circus until he fell from a trapeze, crippling both arms.

While with the circus he met Miss Morrison, his fiancée. He had to abandon the circus and went to California, where he joined the Ben Hur company and accompanied it to Denver. Riotous living led him to commit forgery. Meanwhile the family in Chicago were in a double life he was leading. Another brother, Fred Whittle, is manager of the Los Angeles Rubber Stamp company, and he wired the sad intelligence to the family in Chicago yesterday. Had the members of the family known of his predicament—the forgery charge—they would promptly have gone to his relief and made good the amount. The body will be brought to Chicago for interment.

PUTTING NEW PIPE

GAS MAINS BEING RENEWED
ON SIXTH STREET
NOW.

City Authorities Will Prosecute People
If They Do Not Make New
Lateral Connections.

The light company is tearing up the old pipe on Sixth between Kentucky avenue and Jefferson streets, and preparing to put down the new piping, so this will not have to be done for some years, and thereby the bitulithic streets not torn up. Work of putting the bitulithic on Sixth, Seventh and Ninth between the avenue and Jefferson, commences in a few weeks, and the gas company is ahead of time taking up all their old piping and putting down new, so that from this standpoint no necessity of excavating the bitulithic will arise for some years.

The people along Kentucky avenue from Fourth to Ninth, on Jefferson from Fifth to Ninth, and on Sixth, Seventh and Ninth from the avenue to Jefferson, have been ordered by the city authorities to have new gas and water pipes laid, leading into their buildings and homes, but none of them have as yet complied with the order, that is pursuant to existing ordinances which provide for a heavy penalty of this is not done. All connections have to be made before these thoroughfares are re-constructed with bitulithic, so that when the latter is put on the streets it will not have to be run from the supply mains underneath the street, into abutting property.

The board of works will doubtless have all prosecuted who do not do this, as they will not permit excavation of the bitulithic after once down, therefore if anyone's connections are bad, they ill have to remain that way if not renewed before the thoroughfare is improved.

FINE LECTURE.

Rev. Blackard Spoke on "A Trip to Europe" Last Night.

Last evening Rev. J. D. Blackard was greeted by an unusually large crowd at the Broadway Methodist church to hear his excellent lecture "A Trip to Europe." He handled very well his entertaining subject which for nearly two hours interested his eager audience that was enjoyed greatly by his fine talk.

Surprise Party.

Last evening Master Eugene, the 12-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Katterjohn of 1117 South Eleventh street, was tendered a most delightful surprise party by his many friends, complimentary to the anniversary of his birthday.

Married at Nashville.

News comes from Nashville, Tenn., that last Sunday Miss Rosa Herman Stroud and Professor J. D. Miller of this city, were united in marriage there at the residence of Mr. C. H. Yarbro, who formerly managed the Fifth and Jefferson street laundry of this city, and who went to the Tennessee city some months ago to reside.

Special Music.

Mrs. James Weille, Miss Ila Hart and Messrs. Emmett Bagby and Slavin Mall will furnish vocal music for the Temple Israel services this evening. The choir is under direction of Professor Harry Gilbert.

Lots of men who give to the poor on Sunday expect the Lord to pay back the interest early Monday morning.

KEEPING OPEN ON SABBATH

CLOTHING HOUSE COM-
PLAINED ABOUT TO THE
MAYOR.

Chief Collins Ordered to Get War-
rants If Evidence Justifies—
Other Police Business.

Yesterday members of the Retail Merchants association of this city laid before Mayor Yeiser a complaint that a certain clothing establishment along Broadway was being kept open on Sundays in violation of the laws which compel the remainder to keep closed. The members of the association urged that these law violators be made obey the ordinances, and the mayor immediately instructed Chief James Collins of the police force to look into the matter, and if he could get witnesses showing any store was open not permitted by the law, to get out warrants and prosecute them regardless of who they may be, big or little. The drug stores and confectionaries or under the law, entitled to remain open, but clothing and other houses not; not and the mayor gave the chief orders in no unmistakable manner to see that everybody was prosecuted wherein violations were found.

Many complaints about this, particular store have been made for months but nothing whatever done by the city authorities, and it remains now to be seen what this last appeal will effect.

Bad Language Used.

Maggie Poyner, white, was arrested yesterday by Officers Cross and Beades on the charge of using profane language towards Augustus Mitchell, also white. The accused lives at No. 600 North Eleventh street, while the Mitchell woman lives next door, and they having some falling out, the Mitchell woman warranted the other on the ground of using language that could not be utilized in parlors.

Drunkenness Charged.

Pete Ross, the negro, was arrested by Officer Terrell on the charge of being drunk. He is "cat-fish mouth" Pete who has been arrested so often before.

RED MEN TONIGHT

BIGGEST GATHERING FOR
YEARS EXPECTED TO
BE HELD.

Final Arrangements For the Gathering Were Effected Last Night
At Officers Session.

This evening the Red Men's lodge holds its big meeting in their hall on North Fourth street at which time Murray, Golconda, Ill., and other surrounding brethren will meet with the Paducahans for the purpose of discussing the proposition of establishing a home for widows and orphans of deceased members. The local lodge will instruct its delegate sent to the state lodge to vote for the home that will be decided when this gathering is held at Frankfort in a few weeks by the delegates from the entire commonwealth.

After tonight's business session an elegant spread will be served in the banquet hall. Several of the state officials will arrive this evening to be present.

Last evening at a meeting of the officers of the local lodge there was chosen the following committee to go to the trains this evening and afternoon and meet the outside brethren and state officers who are coming to participate in the gathering; David A. Cross, Al. Foreman, Lewis L. Bebout, Robert Richardson, Eugene Graves and Clarence Householder.

The lodge room has been profusely decorated for the big gathering this evening.

The clubroom wherein will be given the banquet has been renovated and newly papered and painted and it is in fine shape for the meeting also.

SANITARY INSPECTORS

AN ORDINANCE WILL BE BROUGHT BEFORE COUNCIL AGAIN.

Claimed That Absent Members Will Uphold Measure When Present, and Give Board Authority.

Last Monday evening at the council meeting ten members were present, Katterjohn and Herzog being absent, so when there was brought up the ordinance permitting the board of health to employ and discharge sanitary officers at will, it was defeated, five voting for it and five against it. It takes seven votes of members elect to adopt ordinances, and as it is understood that Herzog and Katterjohn favor giving the board of health this authority the bill will be brought in the first Monday night of next month, at which time they will be present and can cast their vote for it.

On account of personalities several years ago ordinances were adopted stipulating that the legislative authorities shall elect the sanitary officers and the latter report to the mayor daily, and board of health only once a week. Before that time the board of health selected the men, but after the ordinance of then put the election in hands of the council, the board of health could not properly work the inspectors because the latter would not obey their orders, realizing the council, and not the health body appointed them. The board of health cannot do efficient work and keep the city clean, unless they have the power over the inspectors, so last Monday an ordinance was brought in to council, empowering the health board to employ and discharge the inspectors just whenever they wanted to. Five of the council discharge the inspectors just whenever they wanted to. Five of the council refused to vote for this, therefore the measure was defeated, but it will again be brought up next meeting and chances are good for its adoption.

The mayor thinks the health authorities should have authority to employ and dismiss the inspectors as in this manner the latter would realize if they did not do good work, their services would be immediately discontinued by the board of health.

I. C. PAY HALF ON FIRST ST.

PROPERTY OWNERS THINK RAILROAD SHOULD BEAR PART OF COST.

Some Decision Be Made Regarding the Low Point Where First and Jefferson Intersect.

It is understood that the people owning property along First between Jefferson and Washington streets are preparing to petition the city legislative authorities, requesting them to see if the Illinois Central railroad could not be gotten to pay about the cost of improving that thoroughfare between the two points mentioned, with paving brick. This was one of the streets the board of works and joint street committee have recommended to be reconstructed, and one of the property owners yesterday said the Illinois Central should be willing to pay for part of the work because the improvement benefits their river front switch, and then also because the city let the company have a right-of-way over that thoroughfare for nothing in order it could better handle the big business from the wholesale houses of that vicinity.

The road is supposed to keep First street in repair, and this costs much money in gravel, therefore it would be a saving to the I. C. for the brick street to go down, as this would stop the constant repairing necessary, now.

When City Engineer Washington commences drawing plans for the work, it will then be definitely decided whether First and Jefferson intersection is to be raised any from its present position. Jefferson and First both run down Hill and where they meet it is about 20 feet lower than the middle of the block leading up to the intersection. It is feared to raise that corner to a level with the abutting street for a block back, would make too great a "jump-off" in going from First and Jefferson, down the levee towards river. Some suggest that the I. C. tracks be raised to a street level, and then a viaduct be built underneath the rails, leading down to river. Nothing definite has yet been agreed upon in this respect.

MANY SUITS FILED HERE

SEVERAL AGAINST GERGE WALLACE AND ROBERT PHILLIPS.

Numerous Mismatched Couples Want Their Marital Ties Severed—Mary They Sued T. B. Chalk.

Yesterday a number of suits were filed against George C. Wallace and Robert B. Phillips who operate the Dixie Knitting mills at Eighth and Jones street. The Camden Knitting company of Camden, New Jersey, sued them for \$343.69 claimed due for goods sold the Paducahans, while the Royal Textile company of Utica, New York sued them for \$631.47 for goods sold them. The other suit was for \$858.14 by The Ontario Knitting company of Utica, New York.

Many Divorces Wanted. Samuel Watkins filed suit against Katie Watkins for divorce on the ground that she left him during February, 1903. They married in 1899.

Carrie Robertson sued Willie Robertson for divorce, and asked to be restored to her maiden name of Carrie Rhenhart. They married during 1890 and he left her during 1901. Sarah A. Wilson sued T. Wilson for dissolution of their marital ties. They married September 12th, 1896 at Brownsville, Edmonson county, Ky., and he left her January 10th, 1905 at Grayson, Ky. Besides the divorce, she wants possession of their two children, Stella, aged 8 years, and Mary F., aged 6 months.

Cruel and inhuman treatment and drunkenness on part of the husband, are the causes of action set up in the suit filed by Cordelia Taylor against William Taylor for divorce. They married December 7th, 1897 at Metropolis and she claims he has beat her and mistreated her. He is the ship caulker who was serving time in the city lockup several weeks ago, when let go home for a few hours after his clothing. While away he cruelly beat his wife, and for this was fined \$50 more, and put under bond to keep the peace towards her, but week or two ago he and Charles Grosshart broke the side door at the jail, and got away. Grosshart was re-captured, but Taylor is still at large. The wife wants possession of their two children, Rubie Mae and Young Taylor.

Charles B. Wall and Bessie C. Wall were married at Covington, Ky., during January of 1902. He now claims she has been guilty of open adultery with a man named Leghorn and others. For this he wants to be divorced from her.

On Coal Account. The Central Coal and Iron company filed suit for \$235.50 against G. W. Grubbs, claiming defendant owes plaintiff that much for coal furnished Grubbs when the latter was in the retail business here during 1902.

Balance Due On Note. Mary They filed suit against T. B. Chalk and M. L. Conley for \$179.40 balance claimed due on a note defendants executed to plaintiffs husband July 3rd, 1891, and which husband is now dead. The note was due in twelve months and some payments made. It was originally for \$175, but the interest has run it up to \$179.40, when the payments are deducted.

Bat Ball Into Three States.

Probably no other part of the United States except in East Liverpool, O., is there a baseball diamond from which it is possible to bat a ball into any one of three states. Such a condition actually exists at the grounds which have just been leased for the Klondike club there.

The diamond is laid out on a lot which is known as the "state line corner." If a batsman makes a hit over third base the ball will be sent into West Virginia. Should a foul tip result the catcher would have to chase the ball in Pennsylvania. If a straight drive or bunt is made the ball will bowl into the State of Ohio.

Taking advantage of this freak of nature, the Klondike club is going to advertise the fact that its club will play ball in three states simultaneously.—Philadelphia Ledger.

BUY \$4,600,000 CITY BONDS

Cincinnati Financiers Largely Over-subscribe for Refunding Paper.

Cincinnati, O., March 22.—An issue of \$4,600,000 of 3 3/4 per cent refunding bonds of the city of Cincinnati, for which bids were opened by the sinking fund trustees today, was oversubscribed largely and the bonds were disposed of at and above par to local financial institutions. The issues to be refunded are \$2,800,000 of per cent bonds expiring May 1 and \$1,800,000 of 7 per cents on the same date. Of the latter \$155,000 will be paid and the balance refunded. On the refunding the city will save \$132,950 in interest annually.

HIGH WATER MARK IS REACHED IN CATTLE

High-water mark in the price of ranch cattle—that is, other than dairy cows—was reached in 1885, when the average per head was \$26.23, and in 1900, when the average was \$33.47. The latter year was followed by a scarcity of corn, the crop being not more than two-thirds of the normal amount. As a consequence, many farmers rushed to market with their beef cattle, and the supply being greater than the demand, there was an immediate drop of \$8 per head, from \$33.47 to \$25, and a continued depression of prices until the minimum was reached Jan. 1, 1906, the lowest point in a third of a century; the lowest ever recorded.

In the meantime the price of steers per 100 pounds at the Chicago stock yards depreciated somewhat in sympathy with farm values, but the price of fresh beef in the wholesale market at New York has continued to rise. There must be some reason why the value of beef on the farm should go down so rapidly and in the market it should go up so rapidly, but the statisticians at the agricultural department are not able to make it clear. They give the figures which they gather from the most reliable sources, but they do not furnish reasons to explain them.

Upon taking the latest year of high prices of cattle (1900), when the prices of steers upon the farm reached the maximum, and comparing 1905 with it, it appears that the average farm price of beef cattle decreased from \$33.47 to \$19.42, or \$14.05 per, but it is an everlasting fact that the price of beef cattle has gone down enormously at the farm, while the price of beef to the consumer has gone up in about the same ratio. The middlemen who handle the cattle between the farmers and the stockyards, the firms who own the slaughter houses and the wholesale dealers, must share the profit between them.

On the other hand there has been a decided increase in the cost of fattening and raising cattle, to such an extent that other kinds of farming are much more profitable. Within the last few years the several farm

products have increased in value as follows:

	Cents.
Corn, per bushel.....	14.2
Oats, per bushel.....	10.2
Wheat, per bushel.....	5.6
Barley, per bushel.....	6.8
Rye, per bushel.....	10.8
Cottonseed meal, per hundred-weight.....	26.0
Buckwheat, per bushel.....	13.5
Potatoes, per bushel.....	16.6
Tobacco, per pound.....	0.7
Eggs, per dozen.....	5.7
Hay, per ton.....	\$219.0

Although the returns from 45,000 correspondents of the agricultural department show that live stock farms have increased in value an average of \$6.40 per acre since 1900, hay and grain farms have increased \$9.43 per acre, vegetable farms \$10.10 per acre, sugar beet farms \$12.34 per acre, and fruit farms \$15.71. This explains why farmers are not raising more cattle.

CHEAPER TO KILL THAN TO PROTECT

Average of Nine Men Daily Killed in New York Almost Uselessly.

New York, March 22.—A contractor of importance, according to Dr. Josiah Strong, recently told him that the killing of workmen was cheaper than protecting them. The statement created a stir last night when made by Dr. Strong, who is president of the American Institute of Social Service, at the Municipal Art Society dinner.

"Nine men are killed every day in New York," he continued, "in accidents which are for the most part avoidable. Our city is becoming a veritable human shambles." Coal mines and railroads, he said, were slaughter-houses for the laboring men. Last year there were 2,500 accidents to laboring men that the public knew nothing about.

The Suitor—What are those men's photos for? The Belle—Oh, that's my collection of souvenir spoons.—Baltimore American.

SHORT STORIES

RACE SUICIDE AGAIN.

ABOUT MODERN LARGE FAMILIES.

BY I. K. FRIEDMAN.

"I tell you," said Herbst, the walking delegate of the Stone Cutters' union, "there's been so much about race suicide in the newspapers lately that I'm half afraid of committing suicide myself if I keep on reading 'em. If half the men that were talking race suicide at the banquets would marry half the women that were talking race suicide at the clubs, it seems to me that the problem would be solved."

"All that the people who are afraid of race suicide need to do to see their mistake is to take a stroll through the West side, where the children are so thick that the only fear of race suicide is the danger of their killing each other at play."

"It's a wonder to me when one of their mothers sticks her head through the window and yells 'Sammy!' and 700 Sammies, more or less, answer 'Yes, ma'am,' how in the name of wonder she can pick out her own particular little Sammy."

"And yet they talk about the ignorance of the poor! The poor ain't ignorant—I've often said it—they're just plain foolish. If they were more ignorant and less foolish they'd cut down their families—I mean their family expenses, which is the same thing—and get in on the end of the race suicide game that the rich are playing."

"As for the rich, all I can say is that I don't blame our multimillionaires for committing race suicide when I see what their sons are doing with the money. What man wants to be the father-in-law of three back row chorus girls, two make-believe actresses and a woman with a past long enough to fill an encyclopedia?"

"Some of the rich don't want children, it seems, on account of their being in the way of their keeping social engagements where it ain't fashionable to take babes in the ballroom. And the poor want children because playing 'em, whipping 'em and making 'em work is the only amusement that a man on wages of \$2 a day can afford."

"As for the medium or middle class," he seems that they're sandwiched in between the rich and the poor and they want just a medium number of children. Too many would be in the way and take up their mother's time when she ought to be writing an essay against race suicide for the woman's club. I judge from what I hear that you've got to go to a ball or the woman's club to be in it these days, and those who are too poor to afford either belong to what you might call the working classes."

"A medium or middle class family, as I started to say, contains about four children to every flat, according to the size of the flat and the father's purs-

Old Watson, the contractor, said to me only the other day: 'Herbst, as long as this race suicide and play-reading fad is on I keep on putting up flats. For, mind you, it ain't flats that is making race suicide, but race suicide that is making flats. The old-fashioned family used to require a hotel with an annex to live in, but it's gradually bled down to a model apartment with one room, a kitchen stove and a bath. It's awful to contemplate, Herbst,' he sighed. Then he turned around and gave his agent blazes for not shoving up the rents all along Race Suicide row."

"How is it, Watson?" I asked, "that you haven't a large family yourself? You're fond of children, and all you have to do to support seven or eight more is to raise the rent on some one that has no right to have more than two."

"Well, Herbst," he sighed again, "I came from one of those ideal 18-round-the-dining-table kind of families that my wife speaks about at the woman's club, and I can't say that my recollections of it are particularly happy. The dining-room table was there all right, but my wife was careful to omit the fact that my poor old dad was so hard pressed to keep us in clothes that it would have taken a microscope to see anything on the table cloth."

"You can imagine, Herbst, that it kept my old man hustling to take care of the 18 of us and himself. I think if we had dared in those days to whistle 'Everybody Works But Father,' he wouldn't have done a thing but reach out for an ax."

"Herbst, he used to get out of bed while the stars were still shining, and he never quit until the stars showed up again. When he got home, so tired that he couldn't enjoy the idea of having his family holler around him, his work had just about begun, for you can be pretty sure that some of the 18 had to be licked for licking one of the 17 others."

"More often he had to go into the back yard and fix the clothesline post that nine of the 18 of us had pulled down, or chop the wood that 17 of us had tried to put off on the eighteenth and the eighteenth left unsplit or else—but when a man has 18 children, if he gets any leisure time he can use it to good advantage, arguing with the grocer that he ought to wait awhile longer for his money."

"The truth about this race suicide business, Watson," I says, "is that the poor are getting wiser."

"And the rich too wise," he answers.—Chicago Daily News.

Diplomacy.

Mrs. Flatie—Norah, will you try to have the steak a little more underdone after this?

The Cook (bristling up)—Is it in fault with me cooking you are?

"Oh, no, not John," I merely thought you might want to be training over the fire so long."—Punch Stories.

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MERCHANT TAILORS.

NEW PLAN TO REACH THE NORTH POLE

For Enthusiastic Explorers of the Frozen North—Ohio Man Would go in Auto.

New York, March 21.—Albert L. Bancroft, of Granville, O., has an idea that the automobile and wireless telegraphy combined can be adopted as a sure means of reaching the north pole. He has figured it all out and is pretty certain that his scheme is a winner, and he presents it to ambitious explorers.

"All attempts to reach the north pole have so far been practically along the same lines," says Mr. Bancroft. "This has been going on for generations. In the meantime science has developed new means of travel and communication and it seems to be fully time to make use of the best and most applicable of them in this field of exploring work. A way that is certainly much more hopeful than that along which the regular failures have been made is here outlined and deserves no less than the most careful consideration. This is the plan:

"Go by steamer as far as practicable into the perpetual ice fields. As a part of the outfit of the expedition take, say, six powerful automobiles, constructed especially for this service, but not to be of the very heavy traction engine type—four for use and two kept in reserve for emergencies. One lighter one, to be used as a pilot on exploring work and in other ways, would also probably be useful enough to justify the taking of it.

"In the place of pneumatic tires have sets of chiseled teeth of varying lengths and patterns, which can be attached to very wide, strong steel tires of the traction wheels and be changed if the existing conditions make it desirable.

"These chisel teeth should cut into the ice sufficiently deep to give a good traction hold that would enable each automobile to haul a string of six or eight loaded sleds. If some difficult places were encountered and the automobile could not haul the entire string of sleds it could be divided and half be taken the first time and the machine return and fetch up the second section, as is frequently the case with heavy mountain mule teams, which draw two loaded wagons coupled together. Every time a sled train stops there should be plenty of slack line between sleds, so that the machine, when starting, would pick up the pull on the sleds one at a time, as a locomotive does on the cars of a freight train.

"There should also be included sled dogs for three or four teams, which could be used for hunting and be available for sled work in case of necessity. They might be used regularly for the advance pilot work in place of a light automobile if they would not be too slow for the machine trains.

"Divide the distance between the ship and the pole into four sections, and, for convenience in referring to them, call them first, second and so on from the ship out. The sections should be of varying lengths, the longest begin the one nearest to the ship.

"Use four automobile sled trains in this work. Lead the first sled train with supplies for the first section, and let it take the lead when traveling, or let the section man for that section go with the chief of the expedition in the pilot automobile through his section, the sled trains following. Within the first section use supplies only from the first train. On the way out perhaps drop off some sleds and supplies at points decided upon. At the end of the first section let the first train drop out and let the crew of that train work back to the ship, constructing permanent safety shelter and supply stations for use by the main party on its way back and for use in after years. This train should push on back to the ship, perhaps leaving some of the party in the field in construction work, and fetch out another train load of supplies for the stations in its section and for those beyond. This trip might be repeated more than once during the absence of the main party. At a set date the first crew should be at the furthestmost point out on its section awaiting the return party.

"The second section should be shorter than the first, because it would be farther away from the ship and the crew of the second sled train would have less time for construction work. When traveling this section for the first time the section man for this section should go ahead. This second section should be handled along lines similar to those followed in section one. There might be time for sled train number two to make one trip back to the ship for supplies and construction material before the date set for the return of the party.

"The third section should be still shorter than one or two and be handled in much the same way, as to the construction of safety stations and stocking them with provisions. The third sled train might not have

time to go fully back to the ship for supplies and material, but would have to draw entirely from the second section. When traveling the third section for the first time the section man for this section should go ahead with the chief. The reason for the section man going ahead with the chief through their own respective sections is that the conditions existing there would be the more forcibly impressed upon their minds, and being factors in selecting route and locating the stations they could better construct them and handle their sections afterward. This would also give them a greater interest in their work.

"The fourth section should be considerably shorter than any of the others, as it would be so much farther from the ship, and the crew would not want to have much work to do in constructing stations, but be able to devote its time to observation work. When entering this section the fourth train party would have an unbroken trainload of supplies and would be in the best possible condition to complete the trip to the pole, and make scientific investigations in the vicinity.

"The safety stations should be so located and stocked that should a machine become disabled the party would be able to reach station after station by dog train or even on foot, and work its way back to the ship.

"It would very likely be a good move to send out all four trains on a preliminary, or trial, trip loaded with supplies and construction material for the safety stations and distribute them along the first and second sections.

"It might even be feasible and most desirable to lay and maintain an army telephone from the ship out as far as the exploration extended, unless wireless telegraphy should be found to be fully dependable for this work. With one or more reserve automobiles at the ship which could be called out by telephone, it would seem to add every factor of safety possible and to increase the chances of reaching the pole under conditions which would admit of doing effective scientific work.

"The new mechanical features of the automobile especially planned for this work could be readily tested in a way that would not be expensive and at the same time demonstrate both their strong and weak points. A pair of driving wheels could be put on a powerful automobile with a sprocket chain drive. The tire would be much narrower than the full width, but equipped with chisel teeth of the proposed kind and upon one of the frozen rivers or lakes of the middle north test its powers of locomotion and of traction by hauling strings of loaded sleds of varying weights and numbers.

"The full size driving wheels to be used later, or at least to be thoroughly tested, should be four feet in diameter, with a twenty-four inch tire, teeth 4 by 4 inches, one and one-half inches thick at the base three teeth in a row across the face of the tire with four inches space between the teeth and the rows eight inches apart on the tire. The wheels should be driven by a sprocket chain. The teeth are few and long and quite far apart the object being to get a good traction hold against solid ice without the cuts of the teeth being so near together that the ice between them would be broken away when the pull comes upon the teeth and then the teeth have nothing rigid against which to pull.

"If the preliminary test was satisfactory it would be safe to build and equip one for actual use and regular in all respects. Test the first one most severely and if found satisfactory proceed with the others. By this plan in two seasons this part of the outfit of the expedition could be got ready to start."

KILLED SEVEN WITH CROW BAR.
Foreman Swung a Bar When Attacked by Laborers.

Bristol, Tenn., March 22.—Information from Marion, N. C., is to the effect that in a fight between a foreman and Italian laborers on the South & Western railroad, the foreman, in defending himself, clubbed seven of the men to death with a steel crowbar.

YOUTHS FOUGHT. ONE IS KILLED.
Fourteen-Year-Old Lad Accused of Murdering Companion.

Philadelphia, March 21.—A quarrel over a 10-cent brass ring here last night resulted in the killing of Herbert McArthur, a 16-year-old boy, by William Johnson, a companion, who is under 14 years of age. They had a dispute over the possession of the ring and began to fight. Before any one could interfere Johnson took a small revolver from his pocket and shot McArthur. The latter died in a few minutes. Johnson was arrested.

CARNIVAL

Committees Were Chosen by the Executive Board.

Yesterday morning the meeting of the Paducah Carnival Association in their headquarters over Dick Davis' tinshop on South Third street, they selected their sub-committees who are to assist in preparing for the spring festival. Those named were as follows:

Decoration—Harry C. Rhodes, J. Wallerstein, Harry Meyers.
Building—Geo. Ingram, C. H. Chamblin, Harry Hank.
Light and Water—Al Foreman, Ben Wille, G. R. Davis.
Advertising—The executive committee.

Transportation—H. G. Johnston, John T. Donovan, S. A. Fowler.
Food—L. A. Lagomarsino, G. R. Davis, Chas. Wille, R. C. Davis.
Licenses—R. T. Lightfoot, A. W. Barkley, F. E. Graves, T. B. Harrison, Jas. Collins, Geo. Lehnhard.
Fire—Jas. Wood, John Rehkopf, John Rinkliffe.
Police—John Bonds, Jas. Collins, Frank Harlan.
Tickets—Rodney Davis, R. R. Kirkland, Dow Wilcox, Earl Walters, C. O. Brown, Thomas W. Roberts, J. J. Bleich.

Confetti—G. R. Davis, Sidney Loeb, J. Friedman, B. H. Thomas.
Speilers—Ben Wille, chief; Geo. Weikel, Jesse B. Loeb, Lee Foiz, Julius Weil, Bert Johnson.
Parade—Geo. Walters, Jack Sanders, Van Burnett.

Press—Guy Rollston, Robert Wilhelm, John Cobb, Claude Johnson.
These sub-bodies will all start to work right away and have everything in shape by time the entertainment date arrives.

This year the same carnival colors will be had as used last season, they being blue, white and red.

EX-BOSS COX CALLED BY GRAND JURY.

Will Have to Tell All He Knows as Bank President About Graft of County Treasurer.

Cincinnati, March 22.—George B. Cox, who announced his retirement from republican leadership in Hamilton County at the close of the last campaign, was one of the bank presidents summoned to appear before the grand jury here today to testify in regard to the payment to county treasurers of interest or "gratuities" for the deposit of public moneys. The other bank officials summoned included the heads of all banks in which county funds have been deposited during the past few years. This action was taken by County Prosecutor Rulison following up the investigation by the Drake committee of the State Senate, before which County Treasurer Hynicka and others testified that the banks had been paying what amounted to 2 to 2½ per cent on funds deposited with them, such payments being made personally to someone in the county treasurer's office, and that deposits would not be made in any of the banks until an understanding as to payment of the these "gratuities" had been made.

Checks for \$25,000 and \$35,000, to cover the amount of interest estimated to have been paid to them, were yesterday turned over to Mr. Rulison by County Treasurer Hynicka and former Treasurer French, respectively, both of whom promised to pay any additional amount if this was insufficient, the money to be held until the courts had decided whether it belonged to the county or to the officials personally.

Charges Made Against Corporations of City.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 22.—Allderman Doughty, mayor pro-tem, has introduced a measure in the city council providing for the establishment of an office of inspector of gas, water and electricity meters. In introducing the measure Mr. Doughty said that the corporations of this city are robbing the people and a stop should be put to it at once. Mr. Doughty has introduced many measures in the council against the corporations.

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DESCRIPTION: Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. That "Holding Back" sensation commonly felt when riding on asphalt or soft roads is overcome by the patent "Basket Weave" tread which prevents all air from being squeezed out between the tire and the road thus overcoming all action. The regular price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C.O.D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented. We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.56 per pair) if you send FULL CASH WITH ORDER and enclose this advertisement. We will also send one nickel plated brass hand pump and two Sampson metal puncture closers on full paid orders (these metal puncture closers to be used in case of intentional knife cuts or heavy gashes). Tires to be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. Ask your Postmaster, Banker, Express or Freight Agent or the Editor of this paper about us. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a small trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1906.

The Truth Will Out.

"Truth is mighty and will prevail."

Almost seven years ago when the infamous Music Hall convention was held and over which D. B. Redwine presided, the democratic party in Kentucky was disrupted and thousands of democrats refused to indorse the outrages perpetrated at that convention. Senator Goebel, who was the nominee of that convention, was the moving spirit in that convention, and he directed the movements of Chairman Redwine, who was recommended for the place by Judge Hargis of Breathitt county, who is now under indictment for murder. In that convention one of Goebel's chief lieutenants was Urey Woodson, chief owner of the Paducah News-Democrat. Woodson stood for all that Redwine did. He urged democrats to indorse the infamies that were practiced there. He aided Goebel in the contest for a place to which he had been defeated, and in a measure was responsible for the beginning of the Beckham reign or machine. Beckham, however, would not permit Woodson to dictate to him, and Woodson forthwith opened his mud batteries on the machine, but The Register hardly expected Woodson's hatred of Beckham to cause him to confess the truth about the Music Hall convention, but such is really the case.

In yesterday's News-Democrat, immediately following the editorials was a clipping from the Mayfield Monitor criticising the board of control recently appointed by Beckham. This clipping evidently is indorsed by Woodson's paper, otherwise it would not have been reproduced. In that clipping we find these paragraphs:

"Mr. Beckham has announced the names of his three commissioners, and if he had raked the state with a finetooth comb he could not have served his purpose better, or that the people would have more cause to fear in the place to which he has assigned them. They are Dr. Beard, Percy Haley and D. B. Redwine.

The third member of the new board is Judge D. B. Redwine, whose rulings as chairman of the Music Hall convention drove Wat Hardin John Young Brown, W. J. Stone and thousands of other good democrats out of the party, and finally resulted in the murder of William Goebel. These are the three men chosen by the boss to look after the welfare of the helpless."

This means that according to the Monitor and the News-Democrat that Redwine is no fit to fill the office to which he has been appointed, yet he presided over the Music Hall convention. The most remarkable confession, however, is that Redwine's rulings as chairman drove thousands of good democrats out of the party. If ever the truth was told it can be found in that statement of the Monitor indorsed by the News-Democrat. If thousands of good democrats were driven out of the party by Redwine's rulings as chairman of the Music Hall convention, then is it not a fact that what The Register and other democratic papers said about that infamous convention was also true?

Year by year the truth of what was said about Redwine, Goebel, Woodson, et al at the Music Hall convention is being established. The Music Hall sheets lied to the democrats about the outrages there, and today we find such bitter partisans as the unscrupulous Woodson testi-

fying to the truth of what was said about the infamies of 1899. The Register told the truth at the time and we have never changed our opinion.

The Lighting Question.

The board of aldermen is to be congratulated over the wise course it adopted last night in settling the lighting question by authorizing the light committee to ascertain the cost of enlarging the city's plant so as to enable it to supply 150 additional street lights. If the city is placed in possession of a well equipped plant it can furnish lights at a figure less than that paid to private corporations. The only trouble with the plant has been that it needs additional machinery. It is, and has been, furnishing good service at a reasonable cost, and no grounds whatever existed for even the thought to abandon it and place the public lighting in the hands of the lighting company.

Drainage Conditions.

A drive around the City of Paducah will convince any citizen, especially those who have lived here for years, that this city is growing at a rapid rate, and that the general council at this early day should begin to plan and lay the foundations for a city of 50,000 inhabitants within the next ten years. The greatest problem that the city will have to contend with is that of drainage. The city being built on a plain it has no hills in it and it is out of the question to expect to rely upon the river for an outlet for sewerage except for that portion of the city east of Thirteenth street. The territory now being built up in West End, out the Hinkleville road and down in Rowlandtown must be drained to Perkins creek.

Especially in Rowlandtown is the lack of drainage most perceptible. Hundreds of houses have been built in that locality, and dozens are now being erected. In the yards the water stands until it seeps into the ground. With new streets being opened and improved it is next to impossible to get a fall for any distance to drain the property. Such conditions will breed sickness and disease. The only solution to that problem is to plant a large sewer in the old Cairo road and run it to Perkins creek. The natural waterways are necessarily obstructed in making new streets, and many of the riverlets closed, cutting off the drainage. This is a question that should receive consideration at this time and plans formulated for relieving the conditions, so that within the next year or two active work may be begun along that line. Unless something is done for better drainage, it will not be five years before the health records of the city will demonstrate that the city by neglecting this matter will be responsible for an increased death rate.

Dr. Hicks' office 609 Broadway. Phone 432. Residence 1627 Broadway. Phone 1250.

Beavers' Notice.

All Beavers are urgently requested to attend tonight's meeting at 8 o'clock, at the Elk's Hall on North Fourth. Business of importance.

BUD DALE, Pres.

JOHN TRENT, Sec.

PASTE JEWELS.

Alas! poverty wears no wings. All things comes to him who tips. Many a silk gown covers a starved heart. What is so dull as a prizeless eucure club. There's always a place for one more down pillow. Even some of the ones who marry at leisure repent in haste. The chains of destiny are just about as strong as cobwebs. The meanest man of all is he who is silent when he should speak. In the race of life it is horse sense that helps a man to win out in a walk. There's many a slip between the average engagement and the honeymoon trip. When a girl marries rich her relations feel as comfortable about her as they do when one of the men in the family gets religion.—New Orleans Picayune.

BELOVED PASTOR

Passes Into Great Beyond After Brief Illness.

REV. JOHN CHEEK
SUCCEUMBS TO PNEUMONIA

Left Few Weeks Ago to Improve His Health, But Was Stricken.

OVERWORK FROM THE BIG PROTRACTED MEETING

The arrival here yesterday morning at 8 o'clock for a message announcing the death at 11:40 o'clock the night before of Rev. John S. Cheek, at Waco, Texas, brought a sad and deep blow to the entire community, which was in hopes he would take a turn for the better, despite the fact they realized his condition was anything but favorable when the last telegraphic report was received Wednesday evening. News of his dissolution quickly flashed over the entire city and expressions of deep regret and condolence could be heard everywhere. The sad message was started for here from Texas shortly after his death but had to be relayed at different points, therefore did not reach Paducah until time for delivery at eight o'clock yesterday. He died from pneumonia.

On account of repeated mention everyone in the city knows what led to the break down of health of Rev. Cheek, it being his long, constant and untiring work at the First Baptist church revival which started the first of last November and came to a close only last Sunday evening. He was on the constant go from early morning until late at night, week out, month in and month out, until at last the strain was entirely too much for him to withstand, and his physical condition began breaking down. Finally the first of last month he went to Memphis for a short stay and then on to Hot Springs, Ark., in the hopes of recuperating. He stayed there a week or two and then returned home, feeling well, but over-estimating his strength, as he had hardly entered upon his labors again, then he suffered a relapse, and this necessitated his being taken to Hot Springs again by his wife. There they remained a short while and then went on to Waco, Texas, to visit relatives residing there. He was improving from his shattered condition and about one week ago went from Waco to Corpus Christi to spend several days fishing and hunting. He exposed himself to the elements and contracted pneumonia in a most malignant form. He was quickly taken back to Waco and there the most eminent physicians of Texas were summoned to his bedside, but his weakened condition was not sufficiently strong to withstand the ravages of the terrible attack, with result that he finally breathed his last shortly before midnight Wednesday.

Later in the day another message was received stating that Mrs. Cheek had started home with the remains at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and if possible connections will made so she can reach this city on the 11:40 passenger train coming in this morning. If the remains can get here by that time, the funeral services will be conducted this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the First Baptist church by Rev. Cates and fill, who have been helping conduct the protracted gathering that just came to a close. This afternoon on the 4:35 o'clock train it is then expected to start the remains towards Madisonville, where they will be interred. These arrangements regarding the funeral of course are subject to change but at present are the outline.

Forty-three years ago Rev. Cheek was born at Burksville, Campbell county, Kentucky, and when he attained the age of nineteen years he went to Lebanon, Ohio, and entered college, where he spent several years. Afterwards he went to Madisonville and entered in upon teaching to become an educator. While in Madisonville he was married to his wife twenty-one years ago, she being Miss Minnie Lee Wells. He then went to Dixon and Kuttawa, where much time was spent as schoolmaster.

Abandoning his teachership positions he entered the Bethel college at Russellville, Ky., and graduating from that institution was ordained as a minister of the Baptist denomination, this being when he was twenty-three years of age. His first charge was at Earlington, then at Carrollton, Ky., but being a man eager for knowledge and advancement he went to Louisville and spent two years in the theological institution of that city. Finishing his course there he went to the Salem Baptist church, out from Hopkinsville, where he remained for five years, then went to Russellville, where he remained until the First Baptist church of this city

called him here about one year since.

Rev. Cheek was a man particularly adapted to a noble and deep religious career and pastor. He had a depth and earnestness about him that plainly impressed anyone with whom he came in contact, and this noble gift was accompanied with a good sound judgment and discretion and a volume of intellectuality. Although a minister of the gospel his broad mindedness extended beyond and he was a good and true man in every sense of the word, standing high in the estimation of the entire city, and assisted in his work by a loving congregation and devoted family. He never let a spare moment be on his hands, and was out early and late of nights working for his Master and sparing nothing to effect good deeds. His forceful character was plainly felt closed at the church and, his dissolution in this connection shows he gave up his life for God and human kind. Besides his loving wife, the deceased is survived by four sons and one daughter, they being Frank, aged 20; Oswald, aged 17; Oscar Henry, aged 12; Lawrence McKenzic, aged 8, and Mary Wells Cheek, aged one year. Messrs. J. O. and W. H. Cheek, brothers survive him, they residing in Cumberland county, Ky.

The deceased was a member of the Paducah Commandery Knights Templar and Paducah Council Royal and Select masters; his lodge and chapter membership was at Russellville.

Ministerial Association.

Yesterday a called meeting of the Ministerial Association was held, and the following document adopted out of the memory to Dr. Cheek:

Having learned of the death of the Rev. J. S. Cheek, Pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city, which sad event occurred in Waco, Texas, on the night of March 21st, 1906.

We, the Pastors of the city of Paducah, desire to express in some measure our feeling of sorrow and loss occasioned by the death of our associate and brother.

Mr. Cheek was especially endowed of God, and equipped by careful study for the high and responsible place to which he had been called. He went into his pulpit and among his people as a man of one work—the winning of men from sin to righteousness. The influence of his short ministry in this city will abide for good among all classes. For the Master's cause he was the servant of all. He was at home alike among the rich and the poor, the learned and the unlearned, loving the souls of all men. With a kind heart and a steady hand he did the work of a preacher.

Resolved—First: That we thank the Great Giver of all good for the splendid service that this man of God was able in his life to perform, and for the stream of influence that will continue to flow forth and bless men though he has gone on, and over.

Resolved—Second: That we sorrow over his untimely death. Even before he had reached the prime of his usefulness he passed away, but we rejoice that our God causes all things to work for good to them who love him.

Resolved—Third: That we tender to his dear family, and church, our tenderest sympathy and service in this their time of sorrow and loss, and commend them to the God whom they love and serve.

Resolved—Fourth: That we will attend the funeral in a body, and that in the services the Rev. Peter Fields will represent us.

The above paper was adopted at a call meeting of the Ministerial association of the city on March 22nd, the following ministers being present:

THOS. J. NEWELL,
W. E. CAVE,
D. C. WRIGHT,
W. W. ARMSTRONG,
B. W. BASS,
WM. BOURQUIN,
PETER FIELDS,
J. W. BLACKARD,
T. J. OWEN.

NEW TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS.

List of new subscribers added by the East Tennessee Telephone company today:

1964—Brockman, Percy P., res., Robinson Bldg.
2189—Cole, J. A., res., 1220 Tenn.
619—Dunlap, Robt. restaurant,
932 S. Fifth.
270—Hanes, L., res., 1431 S. 6th.
1985—Nichols, Richard, res., 615 S. Sixth.

Like other commodities, telephone service should be paid according to its value.

We have in the city about 2,800 subscribers or five times as many as the Independent Co., outside the city and within the county we have 63 times as many subscribers as the Independent Co. Yet we will place a telephone in your residence at the same rate the Independent Co. is supposed to charge and provide in addition, long distance facilities which will enable you to reach fifty million people from your home. Call 300 for further information.

EAST TENNESSEE TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Simple Ways of Preparing Fish For Fasting Days.

March brings the largest variety of fish to the markets of any month in the year, the frozen fish that have been kept in cold storage since last fall still holding over and fresh catches coming in from waters near and distant. It goes without saying that fresh fish, even of an inferior variety, are greatly to be preferred to any aristocrat of the finny tribe that has been for months out of its native element. The test of a fresh fish is a full eye, and firm, hard flesh. If the eyes are dull and sunken, the gills pale and the flesh flabby, the fish is not fresh, says the New York Telegram.

Frozen fish should be thawed in cold water.

Fresh water fish, like bullheads, that have naturally an earthy odor and flavor, are improved by soaking for a little while in salt and water, before cooking.

While some kinds of fish are considered equally as good cooked in several ways—fried, broiled, baked—the larger number have one special way in which they appear to the best advantage. The dark meat, oily fish are seldom fried. The white fish whose meat is naturally dry are often best when fried. Broiling is the ideal way of cooking fish. If the meat is rather dry, brush over with olive oil (a teaspoonful is quite enough for a large fish), then broil under the gas flame or over a coal fire. Large fish are unusually best baked, with or without stuffing. Broiled is the most wasteful of all ways of cooking fish, the juices being drawn out in the process. If a drawn butter sauce made from the water in which the fish is cooked, is made, as in the case of cod, then there is no waste. Salmon, on account of its superior richness, is really the only fish that does not suffer in the process of broiling.

Broadly tabulated, here is a list of the various fish now in market, with the ways in which they are commonly cooked:

Fish to Bake.

Bass, bluefish, cod, cusk, haddock, halibut, lake trout, live lobster, mackerel, oysters (large), shad, small salmon and white fish.

Fish to Boil.

Cod, haddock, halibut, red snapper, salmon, sturgeon and swordfish.

Fish to Broil.

Bluefish, bonito mackerel, chicken halibut, eels (large ones split), lobster, mackerel (Spanish), mackerel (fresh), salmon (fresh), shad, sea trout, trout, weakfish and whitefish.

Fish to Fry.

Bass (fillets), bullheads, butterfish, News.

carp, ciscoes, cod steak, crabs, eels, fillet of flounder, fillet of halibut and haddock, live lobster, mackerel, perch, pickerel, porgies, roe of shad, haddock, etc.; scallops, shad and smelts.

Planked Fish.

Black bass, bluefish, bluefish, herring, mackerel, pompano, shad, salmon, trout and whitefish.

Fish for Stewing.

Clams, lobster, oysters, shrimps and scallops.

Fish for Chowder.

Clams, cod, eels, haddock and halibut.

To Broil.

Rub carefully all over with olive oil or butter, season with salt and pepper, lay in a well-greased broiler, flesh side down, and broil until brown; then turn and brown the skin side; slip on to a hot platter and garnish with lemon and parsley.

To Fry Fish.

This may be done in deep fat, using a frying basket, or in a spider; olive oil or pork drippings are the best frying medium for fish.

To Bake Fish.

In baking fish use a special dripping pan. Place three or four thin slices of salt pork or bacon in the bottom of the pan, lay the fish on top with or without dressing; cut gashes across the fish at inch intervals, and put into these tiny strips of fat pork; dust with salt, pepper and flour; lay thin slices of pork or bacon on to the fish, or simply brush with pork drippings, olive oil or butter; pour in a cupful of boiling water, cover closely and bake in a hot oven, basting often; allow about fifteen minutes to each pound of fish; when done lift carefully on to a hot platter, garnish with thin slices of lemon and parsley, and serve with Hollandaise or sauce tartar.

To Boil Fish.

Sprinkle the well-cleaned fish thoroughly with salt, wrap in a piece of cheesecloth and boil, preferably in a fish kettle. The water should be scalding when the fish goes in, then let it simmer gently until the fish flakes. If preferred, the water in which the fish is cooked may be highly seasoned with celery, onion, bay leaf and parsley, or the fish may be doiled in a rich court bouillon instead of water; serve with thick drawn butter sauce made rich with chopped hard boiled eggs, pickles and capers.

"On what grounds do you expect to get a divorce from your wife?" asked the friend. "Incompatibility of temper," replied the dissatisfied husband. "She is always quarreling with the cook, and I can't afford to lose the cook." — Chicago Daily News.

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left from last year. These we make
at just about half their value.

ALDERMEN TAKE STEPS TO IMPROVE THE CITY LIGHT PLANT

Street Lamps Will Continue to be Operated by the Municipality—Manager Bleeker Withdraws His Proposition.

The question of "farming out" to Stone & Webster the contract to furnish seventy-five of the street corner lights for the city came up in the aldermanic meeting last evening but in the nature of an acquittal of the proposition, and therefore the matter is buried deep, under protest of the proposition, and therefore the matter is buried deep, under protest of the entire community. When the lighting questions were reached Alderman Palmer stated to the balance of the board that General Manager John Bleeker, of the light company, had yesterday withdrawn all proposals he had heretofore made to the municipality looking towards furnishing any lights whatever to the city. This means that the matter of letting that private concern supply any lights is now at an end and the agitation in this respect brought to a close.

After it was reported that Mr. Bleeker had withdrawn everything in this connection Alderman Harry Hank took the floor and moved that the light committee of the public legislative boards immediately proceed to get up estimates and plans showing what the public powerhouse can be enlarged for in order to furnish power and service for 150 street lights in addition to the 165 already being used. His motion met with the unanimous approval of the balance of the members who voted for same, which means that just as quick as possible the committee will commence corresponding and conferring with electrical experts to see what this enlargement can be effected for. It is the desire of the public boards to make larger the plant this spring so that there can be put up the many lights which are needed around the city, in addition to those now being used at the respective street corners. Some estimate that it will cost between \$15,000 and \$20,000 to put the capacity of the plant up to this height but this cannot be accurately stated until figures are gotten upon the proposition.

All the members were in attendance at last night's session, and the first business was that from Mayor Yeiser who informed the aldermen that he returned to them approved, the ordinance providing that there be renewed the franchise Owen Bros. hold for operation of a ferry-boat between this city, and Brookport and the Illinois landings on the other side of the river.

He also informed them that he returned approved the bill which changed the city licenses charged several character of firms to business in this place.

The ordinance for exemption of the new Paducah Box & Basket factory of near the Union depot, was handed back in, it exempting that plant.

The ordinance and street committee were directed to look into the petition of abutting property owners that 14th be graded and graveled from Harrison to Clay streets.

There was filed a communication from the West Kentucky Coal company, stating that their contract to furnish fuel for the city's electric lighting plant, did not stipulate that the coal should be weighed over the city scales, therefore this would not be done, according to request of the boards, because it would necessitate an additional haul of many blocks in carrying the fuel from coal yards to powerhouse. The company said their scales were as exact as the city's scales, therefore it was not necessary.

The mayor handed to the board a notice served on him, showing that Markie Worten would April 9th, make a motion before the court of appeals at Frankfort, Ky., to advance upon the docket of that tribunal, for an immediate hearing, the suit wherein Worten claims he cannot be made pay taxes to the city upon the increase made to his property assessment by the board of

works. Worten contends that when the board of supervisors fixes a price on his property for tax purposes, this figure remains for four years, and that the next year this board has no authority to raise the assessment, like is usually done on all pieces of property every twelve months. Judge Reed in the circuit court here decided against him, and he takes the matter to the appellate bench.

To the street committee was referred the question of having two 30 inch culverts built on Husbanks street where would run Fourth and Sixth streets, if the former thoroughfare were extended over towards Third street. These culverts will drain on the water which would stand if the outlet were not provided for. The engineer recommends the culverts. There was presented to the board the recommendation of the board of public works and the joint street committee, that out of the remaining \$25,000 of the \$50,000 bond money issued for street improvements, that there be re-constructed the following thoroughfares: Second, from Jackson to Monroe; Jefferson from Second to First from Jefferson to Washington; Washington from First to Third, and Second from Kentucky avenue to Washington street. This recommendation was referred to a committee of the whole, composed of all the councilmen and aldermen, to be held next Monday evening, at which time it will be decided whether or not the suggestions will be concurred in, as regards whether these highways are to be re-constructed, or other streets.

City Solicitor James Campbell, Jr., advised the board to pass an ordinance for such, if the city was to permit telephone, electric light and other private concerns use the city's public poles on which to hang their wires over the town. This matter was referred to the ordinance committee and city solicitor, the latter suggesting this on account of a recent decision of the appellate court bearing on the point.

To the board of health was referred the complaint of the Butcher's association that certain parties of the city were slaughtering beef and selling it, without the meat inspector first examining the cattle to see whether they are sound.

The joint fire committee was directed to immediately look after repairs needed to the roof of fire department houses, and also to the department chemical wagon.

Sherrill-Russell Lumber company asked the board to again take up the question of exempting them from city taxes for five years, and which proposition was once before rejected. The ordinance committee was instructed to look into the matter.

To the city solicitor and judiciary committee was referred the matter of effecting arrangements looking towards better care of the city ordinances and resolutions.

The board of works was ordered to have laid the drain pipe, to lead from Third and Harrison streets down underneath the earth's surface to Ohio river, 500 feet away, for purpose of carrying off the surface water which accumulates on the streets and in hollow of that vicinity.

Mayor Yeiser laid before the board the urgent necessity of having the walls of all City Hall offices kalsomined, papered, and put in good condition, and the public improvement committee was given power to act in the premises.

All the accounts and semi-monthly payrolls were allowed by the board. There was adopted the resolution, directing that all ordinance coming before the city legislative boards should come through hands of the ordinance committee.

Initial adoption was given the ordinance providing that Nineteenth street be graded and graveled from Kentucky avenue to Guthrie avenue,

and then along the latter highway to the Mayfield road.

Final adoption was given the bill stipulating that hereafter the police force shall consist only of eighteen men, a chief, one captain and a lieutenant. This bill is of no effect though, as the legislature has enacted a measure saying that second class cities shall have no less than thirty men on the force.

First passage was given the bill exempting from city taxes for five years, all manufacturing concerns locating here. This exemption is an inducement for outside capital to come here.

The city engineer was directed to arrange with Colonel Ed H. Puryear, the attorney whereby the latter is to furnish data for keeping in completed condition the city's block map, showing who owns every piece of ground inside the city and its dimensions.

First passage was given the ordinance making \$1.65 per \$100 the tax rate for this year. The mayor notified the aldermen he would call them together in special session at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon to give final adoption to the bill that has already gone through the council twice.

The Water company was ordered to extend their mains from their present terminus at Fifth and Jones out ones to 500 feet beyond Husbanks street.

The Central Labor body was granted a privilege of giving a carnival next fall, and shall have whatever license the city would under ordinary circumstances collect for attraction. The Paducah Traveling Men's club put in their application for a carnival next fall also, but it was turned down, because two carnivals are so wanted so close together.

There was confirmed the sale of an Oak Grove burying lot to J. M. Pierce.

City Engineer Washington was instructed to at once survey and lay off enough ground in the new cemetery two miles from the city on the Kinkleville road, for use of colored people, the portion allotted the negroes in Oak Grove cemetery, having all been used up.

The cemetery committee has rented to Mr. Potter for \$100 for this year, much of the new cemetery grounds, the desiring to raise a crop on it. If that part is wanted by the city at any time, he will give it up. This rental to him was confirmed.

F. C. Hoerber was substituted on the saloon bond of F. C. Cartwright in place of F. G. Bergdoll.

There was referred to the committee of the whole, that meets next Monday evening the question of electing a city electrician for the city to take the place of Gilsdorf who resigned.

The ordinance committee was instructed to bring in an ordinance, providing that owners of automobiles must keep aluminum numbers of their machines, for identification purposes.

The committee of the whole will next Monday take up the question of revising the rules governing the legislative boards. This was decided on when there was brought up the question of having ordinances, so they can be looked over, before finally adopted by the body giving the initial passage.

The independent telephone company wants permission to put up "guy" wires and dead-men on the public streets to hold in alignment their poles, and this was referred to the ordinance committee.

City Attorney Harrison laid before the board the decision of Judge Sanders yesterday in the police court, that a commission broker could not be charged wholesalers license also, to do business here. An hour was consumed discussing the matter, but nothing done towards altering the present license ordinance.

There was ordered recorded with the county clerk deeds wherein private property owners dedicated to the city enough ground to open the public alley behind Central fire department house on North Fourth.

Mr. Bell expected that the street railway company had resumed the half-fare rate to school children, like asked to by the city officials, providing all the pupils had identification cards, showing they were school attendants.

It was decided when the two boards meet as a committee of the whole next Monday, they take up also the question of creating the office of "building inspector" for this city.

The board of works and street committee was instructed to see

what they could do towards getting enough property from private property owners to extend Tenth street through from Broadway to Kentucky avenue.

The I. C. was ordered to improve its crossings at Eleventh and Broadway, and Eleventh and Jeffersons.

General Manager Bleeker of the street railway company informed the board that he desired to take up some of the tracks now laid by his company, and extend their rails over the following additional thoroughfares;

Ninth from Clark to Broadway, on Eighth from Tennessee to Clark, on Fifth from Madison to Trimble, on Trimble from Fifth to Sixth, on Tenth from Trimble to Burnett, on Broadway from a point in middle of the block between Fifth to Sixth, down Broadway to Fourth street.

The matter was referred to the ordinance committee, to bring in an ordinance, providing that there be put up for sale a franchise permitting the car line to lay these additional tracks.

The board then adjourned.

THE RIVERS

There got out of the Tennessee river yesterday the steamer Kentucky. She will lay here until five o'clock tomorrow afternoon before skipping out on her return trip.

This morning at eight o'clock the steamer Dick Fowler leaves for Cairo. She comes back tonight about 11.

The Joe Fowler comes in today from Evansville and leaves immediately for her return that way.

The John S. Hopkins went to Evansville yesterday and comes back here again tomorrow.

The Buttorff gets to Nashville tonight and leaving there tomorrow, reaches this city Sunday, to lay until Monday before departing for Clarksville.

The city of Saltillo will leave St. Louis today and get here Sunday morning on her way to the Tennessee river.

The city of Savannah passed out of the Tennessee river yesterday bound back towards St. Louis.

The Peters Lee gets here tomorrow en route up to Cincinnati from Memphis.

The Georgia Lee is due here tomorrow bound from Cincinnati to Memphis.

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WEALTH IN BLACK SANDS.

Report of Geological Survey on Investigations of Deposits in This Country.

The geological survey has issued a supplementary report on its investigation of the black sand deposits, and promises further information as the work progresses. It was not understood when the work was started how widespread the demand would be for tests and information on how valuable the sands would prove. But it has developed into a work of magnitude and importance.

Dr. David T. Day of the survey has had charge of the experimental work from the start. The survey has so far examined about one-third of the deposits in the United States, and managed to keep up its work on the Pacific coast about six weeks longer than the appropriation was expected to run the party. Since the first report on the work was made, the investigation has been principally confined to the examination of large collections of concentrates collected by the survey and contributed by various mining companies. Several of the by-products of the sands will doubtless be commercially valuable. Inquiries have been addressed to several of the consumers of these articles, and it has been found that there will be a ready market for them.

Monazite from the Pacific beaches contains various percentages of thorium, used in the manufacture of incandescent gas mantles. Zircon is also found exceptionally pure, and is available for the same purpose. Chromite ore has been found in California. No previous record had been found for ilmenite, but a receipt of samples at certain eastern manufacturing plants it was found that it was adaptable to certain electrical purposes. Its utilization from the black sand depends on favorable freight rates, and these are being sought. Magnetite has been found, and is manufactured into satisfactory pencils for arc lights, and also has been successfully used in steel manufacture.

It is thought that the next urgent deficiency bill will contain a provision for continuing the work.

CANADIANS AND AMERICANS

Difference in Modes of Living and Doing Business of the Two Peoples.

Writing of the differences between Canadians and Americans a correspondent says: "The differences are mostly of degree; the superb self-confidence of the average American woman, as she walks abroad, the licensed obtrusiveness of children, the perpetual degeneracy of conversation into story-telling—these characteristics are less marked in Canada than in the states. In fact, Canada presents as yet a sub-American variety of civilization, though in some ways rapidly assimilating to the states. Physically the Canadian seems to be a sturdier stock of heavier build, slower moving and less nervous than the American. This is particularly applicable to the women, whose movements and conversation are quieter, and who are without the hunted look in the eyes which marks so many Americans.

"It may be that the colder climate exercises some moderating influence, but probably the chief explanation of these differences lies in the fact that there are few large cities, and even the dwellers in these cities keep up a more constant contact with country life. Nowhere in Canadian cities does one see the profusion of luxury and waste visible in New York or Chicago; though most persons seem to live in fair comfort, there is no class of millionaires dominating 'society' and making the form and pace for servile imitation among the less wealthy classes.

"Hunting and fishing, with their accompaniments of camping out, play a large part in the national life, sport not having degenerated into the mere-most Canadians are country born and by gambling and spectatorial habits. Altogether the Canadian lives a healthful life. Even busy cities like Toronto and Montreal conduct their business life more quietly than cities of corresponding caliber in the United States."

MARRIAGE LICENSES ABRIDGED.

Consul Obant, of Windsor, reports that the secretary's department of the province of Ontario is endeavoring to prevent the issuing of marriage licenses at frontier points in that province to persons from the American side, which is a flourishing business, particularly at Windsor. The attorney general has recently handed down an opinion that such licenses should not be issued. In general the ruling of the attorney general is that the licenses should not be issued to people who are not bona fide residents of the province, and the provincial secretary's department will try to enforce this ruling. License issuers and ministers on the frontier will naturally suffer financially, and those at Windsor to a greater extent than others.

Greatest Floating Dock.

By the end of 1907 the port of Hamburg will possess the greatest floating dock in the world. It is now under construction at Hamburg, and is to have an accommodation capacity of 25,000 tons. Its length will be 520 feet.

Medical Congress.

A congress of medical men is soon to be held in Paris to devise means for putting a stop to the illegal competition of "witch doctors," bone setters, faith healers, and every kind of medical "crank."

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

Convictions for This Offense Have Been Numerous in Germany.

Consul General Gauthier, of Frankfurt, reports that during the year 1903 3,091 persons were convicted in Germany for adulteration of articles of food. In 1902 the convictions were larger, a decrease of six per cent. being noted for 1903. The largest number of convictions occurred at Berlin, where an increase from 598 in 1902 to 645 in 1903 is shown. For producing and keeping for sale an adulterated consumption of some articles of food 748 persons were convicted in 1903, against 394 in 1902. This large increase is due to the effects of the inspection law of June 3, 1900. In Berlin 59 persons were convicted for violating the provisions of this law, against 29 in 1902. For knowingly violating the rules with reference to animal epidemics, especially those for the prohibition of imports to prevent rinderpest, as well as the regulations to prevent contagion in the transportation of animals by rail and for the willful use of articles liable to spread contagious diseases before disinfection, 931 persons were convicted, against 1,173 in 1902, showing a decrease of 20 per cent. For knowingly violating the regulations for preventing the spread of infectious diseases 59 persons were convicted, against 67 in 1902.

NEW RULES OF ARITHMETIC

Queer Difficulties Encountered by Mathematicians of a Generation Ago.

Parents who undertake to assist their children in the preparation of their school lessons encounter some queer difficulties, says the New York Press. Long division, for instance, presents stumbling blocks that trip up the wisest minds of a generation ago. In that benighted age youthful students of arithmetic were taught that in an example in long division the divisor was placed at the left of the dividend, the quotient on the right, while the remainder was written at the end of the quotient. Old fogies who have dropped hopelessly behind the times now attempt to introduce those antiquated methods when tutoring their offspring, but the youngsters scornfully correct them.

"Oh, that isn't right," they explain. "You must put it down this way." Then, according to present-day instruction, they put the quotient above the dividend and set the remainder in the little crook on the right formerly occupied by the quotient. Before these eccentricities of modern education the parent sits amazed and helpless, trying to prepare himself for the next innovation, which will probably be to make the figures upside down.

FASHIONS IN HARNESS.

Horses of the Present Day Not Tricked Out as in Former Times.

Probably not half a dozen horses are compared to-day as they were 20 years ago, says Country Life in America. Harness in this country then was distinctly American in type, as was the horse of a decade earlier, but if that harness, whether for gig or carriage, were to be seen on the drive or in the park to-day it would be greeted with supreme ridicule, although it was then considered the proper thing. Whatever may have been our opinions then, we now know what is right. It was only a matter of education and we were apt scholars. A score of years ago the horse show descended upon us and found us with good native horses and poor native harness. It was apparent to all beholders that something was wrong, and when later one or two animals were shown in English harness the "something wrong" was plainly understood. A great change was needed, which was no sooner recognized than made, and to-day, with the exception of the dress of the speedway horse, the English type of harness is used everywhere.

MOST COSTLY LEATHER.

That Made from Walrus Hide, Which It Takes Years to Tan.

"We have had," said a dealer, "walrus leather two inches thick, such being worth about \$500 a side, bringing, as it does, \$2.50 a pound. "It takes four or five years to tan a walrus hide of that thickness. If the hide is not thoroughly and perfectly tanned the raw strip left in the middle will turn as hard and smooth as iron. "It takes two or three years to tan inch thick walrus, and the leather of that thickness calls for \$1.25 a pound, three-quarter inch walrus, bringing 75 cents a pound by the side. "Walrus leather is used chiefly for polishing purposes by manufacturing jewelers. It is cut into discs, which are mounted as wheels. Walrus is a durable leather and it is especially desirable in this use because it polishes without scratching."

Analysis.

"Micky, wot is a philanthropist?" "Well, it's like this—if I were to swipe a quarter from ye when ye wasn't lookin', an' den offer to give ye a dime, if ye'd promise to buy a toothbrush wit it, I'd be one of them things."—Life.

The Division.

Edgar—In winter the ice man has my sympathy. Oscar—And the coal man your money.—Town Topics.

GETTING BACK TO NATURE

French Peasant Who Had His Own Idea of France's Principal Danger.

The French peasant who, since the days of the revolution, has turned all France into a kind of walled garden, is still closely in touch with nature, and in spite of agitators and politicians, his presence in the suffrage, to which he brings the sense and cunning of the fields, makes for national health. In proof of this, says Youth's Companion, is a little scene reproduced by one of the authors of "Sketches on the Old Road Through France to Florence."

Between Argentan and Alencon the writer fell to conversing with a peasant who, with immense patience, was engaged in stirring the earth with vigor into harvest. He also professed himself interested in politics and economics, and willingly talked on these subjects.

"There is only one thing," the peasant said, at last, "that France has to fear."

"You mean," said the writer, "this religious question—the dispute with church and pope?"

"No, I don't mean that." "Do you think there's any fear of another German war?"

"I don't know. I wasn't thinking of that."

"I suppose you are not afraid of socialism?"

"Not at all."

"Well, then, what is the only thing France has to fear?"

"Hail," said the peasant, and went on digging.

A SPANIARD'S INVENTION.

Ingenuous Apparatus for the Control of Distant Electric Power.

Telekino is the invention of Don Bernardo Torres Quevedo, a distinguished Spanish engineer, who has been experimenting successfully with an apparatus for the control of distant electric power by means of wireless telegraphy. He intends to apply his invention to vessels and made his public trials with them. The transmitting station was a wireless telegraphic apparatus. The boat carried a battery of accumulators, a motor for driving the propeller, another for the rudder, and two servo motors for operating the mechanism of the other motors. The servo motors were connected directly with the telekino, whereby they formed a single apparatus. Hertz waves were received by the telekino; this controls the servo motors, which sent currents either to control the rudder motor or the propeller motor so as to govern both the steering and the propulsion of the boat. Taking up his position at the transmitting station, Senor Quevedo began manipulating the transmitter, whereupon the boat, containing numerous press representatives, as if by magic, slowly moved forward, gradually attaining a high speed, turning, twisting, tacking, advancing, or receding just as if it were being guided by an expert steersman. The boat executed all manner of maneuvers without out a hitch under the sole guidance of the inventor on shore.

VETERAN POSTMASTERS.

Two Who Have Served Uncle Sam in That Capacity for Very Long Periods.

Another of the many instances where faithful service has proved a barrier against interference for political reasons with the service of a Massachusetts postmaster is that of John S. Fay, of Marlboro, who has been in charge of that office since April 26, 1895, when he was appointed by President Johnson at a salary of \$1,100. He had been successively re-appointed, twice by Grant, once by Hayes, Arthur, Harrison and McKinley, and came under Mr. Cleveland's special care in each of his two terms. Mr. Fay has over two years yet to serve under the reappointment given by President Roosevelt February 23, 1903, when the salary was advanced to \$2,500 per year.

Milo T. Winchester is believed to hold the long-service record as postmaster. He is still performing his duties in charge of the office at South Amenia, Dutchess county, New York under the commission first given him July 10, 1849. The record was held for many years by Roswell Beardsley at the North Lansing (N. Y.) office. He was appointed June 23, 1823, and served until his death, November 8, 1902, at the age of 93.

Liquor and Insurance.

At the annual meeting of the Abstinents' and General Insurance company held in Birmingham recently the chairman announced that the mortality rate, favorable to the company, on the lives insured had again been maintained and that in the 21 years of the company's existence the mortality had not yet exceeded 50 per cent. of what might have been expected from the ordinary standard table of the Institute of Actuaries, which represented an enormous saving of interest on capital that otherwise would have been paid in claims. He attributed the satisfactory mortality record largely to the members abstaining from the use of alcoholic liquor.

Electricity in Siberia.

Almost all the towns in Siberia are having arc lights for street use and incandescent lights for houses, and the larger proportion of the people in Siberia have never seen gas, which they regard as an illuminant of a past age.

A MINUTE WITH THE HUMORISTS

An Infallible Sign.
"You left her very abruptly," said one woman.
"Yes," answered the other. "As soon as she started with: 'I wouldn't tell you this if I weren't your true friend,' I knew she was going to be disagreeable, so I came away."—Washington Star.

Impossible.
Photographer—Try and look pleasant, please!
Farmer Jones—Get out! This picture is for some relatives that want to come and stay a month with me!—Judge.

A Doubtful Compliment.
Margaret—I wonder if Mr. Smartly meant to give me a left-handed compliment?
Rita—Why?
Margie—He said these artificial flowers I am wearing just match my hair.—Tit-Bits.

A Good Thing.
"You say her father is anxious to have you in the family?"
"Anxious doesn't express it."
"How did you achieve that?"
"I let him win a hundred from me at poker last week."—Houston Post.

One Woman's Solution.
The Advanced One—Thousands of the poor practically freeze to death every year.
The Rich One—Dreadful! Why don't those people go south for the winter?—Town Topics.

For Business Wear.
The College Boy—Dad, I think I'll tackle the Wall street game as soon as I get my sheepskin.
The Old Man (dryly)—Well, I believe that's the proper apparel for young men, in that district.—Puck.

Caste in the Suburbs.
"Did Buffington marry some one of his own station?"
"No; an Olsonhurst lady. The next station out, you know."—Puck.

The Handicap.
Mrs. Bacon—Can a man who speaks seven different languages talk any more than any other man?
Mr. Bacon—No; not if he's married!—Yonkers Statesman.

Why She Wouldn't Have Him.
"There is a man I wouldn't marry if he had \$4,000,000."
"He isn't so awfully homely."
"I know it, but he has a wife now."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Band No Criterion.
Bacon—You can't tell how good a regiment is by the band.
Egbert—No, and the same thing is true of a cigar.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Recipe of the Fasse.
Maude—And what, in your opinion is the proper time for a girl to marry?
Miss Fortyodd—The first time she is asked.—Judge.

Tears.
Though Cromwell's plan was pretty good, a girl's is simpler yet: She puts her trust in Providence, And keeps her powder wet.—N. Y. Sun.

SAFE.



Mr. Grasshopper—You should save up for a rainy day.
Mr. Bug—What, me? Why, I'm a water bug.—N. Y. Sun.

In Chicago.
A man and a dog in a fog-o, Collided one night in Chicag-o. The greetings they passed, Brought crowds running fast To help the young man let the dog go.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Charitable View.
Said He—They say Miss Yellboy is very much in love with herself.
Said She—Well, she will at least never know what it is to experience the bitter pangs of jealousy.—Chicago Daily News.

On and Off.
Yeast—Hasn't the color of your wife's hair changed?
Crimsonbeak—No; she's had that same hair, on and off, for four years!—Yonkers Statesman.

Amendment.
Knicker—Rockefeller said that mere money getting wasn't all there is in life.
Bocker—He's right; there's an awful lot of mere money losing.—N. Y. Sun.

The New Way.
Upperton—How do you manage to get such perfect-fitting clothes?
De Style—Buy them ready made.—N. Y. Weekly.

A Giveaway.
Guest—Ah, Mrs. Blank, I seldom get as good a dinner as this.
Little Johnny—Neither do we.—N. Y. Sun.

A Pertinent Question.
"Mrs. Gausap is a perfect crank on ventilation."
"Of what? Houses or other people's affairs?"—Chicago Sun.

The Important Question.
"It was a great banquet; 200 sat down at the tables."
"How many of them were able to get up?"—Town Topics.

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NOT ALWAYS BEAUTIFUL.

Models for Artists Are in Many Cases Quite Plain of Feature.

"One of the most preposterous ideas in existence is that regarding the pay of models and their physical attractiveness," Mr. Robert Brinkhurst says. "In this country a majority of the models are employed in art schools or by instructors of classes in painting, drawing or modeling, and for purposes of instruction any figure is good enough."

"A budding artist can learn to draw and paint, study anatomy and proportion, just as well from a homely model as from one that is surpassingly beautiful. There is no need of the latter at all. If one presents herself, all well and good, but as the schools and instructors are entirely independent in their needs she must be content with the same pay that rules for all in this class, which is generally not more than a dollar for a three-hour posing session. As the work is, after all, only unskilled labor, it is an exceptionally good rate of pay at that. What obtains here also obtains for more than half the model work abroad, yet the average person always conjures up a dream of loveliness when an artist's model is mentioned and associates the work with remuneration of a dollar or more an hour."

"Of course, where an artist requires a particular kind of model, no matter what the especial requirement may be, the law of supply and demand steps in and regulates pay, for one thing, in accordance with its inexorable mandates. If the supply of that sort of model is short, the price runs high. I have heard of models who received several dollars an hour. But there are too many satisfactory individuals willing to pose for whatever they can get to make such a condition any other than most exceptional."

BUCKEYE INCASED IN GOLD

New Orleans Man Values Very Highly His "Lucky" Horse Chestnut.

"I wouldn't sell that thing for \$1,000 if I lost it I'd hunt for it like the knights of King Arthur hunted the Holy Grail. That thing exorcised a hoodoo that hung about me for five years. That thing stays with me till I die."

All this, with great conviction, says the Kansas City Star, about a little buckeye incased in a small gold cage that hung on the watch fob of Herbert Herring, a New Orleans man.

"Up to September 7, 1900, I had been the victim of bad luck of one sort and another," he said. "That day I was going to Galveston. It was Friday. I recollect that the train was delayed half a dozen times before it reached the city, and I was fuming. We got there at last and just as I was leaving my car I saw this buckeye lying on the opposite seat. I picked it up and put it in my pocket. I had intended going to the Black hotel that night, but after picking up that buckeye I suddenly changed my mind. A good many guests at the Black hotel perished in the flood next night."

"Later on at New Orleans I was out fishing in a catboat with three other men. A squall struck us. The others, who could swim, were drowned. I can't swim a stroke but I had my buckeye and I was saved. After that I had the thing fixed in this gold case. And that's why I treasure it."

Europe's Jewelry Center.

Pforzheim is a city of about 65,000 population and is devoted almost exclusively to the manufacture of jewelry, there being about 500 factories where jewelry is made. It is the jewelry center of Europe. The various manufacturers are very energetic and are careful to study the wants of their customers and endeavor to please them regarding designs, prices and terms of sale. From present indications the shipment of jewelry to the Philippines will amount to about \$100,000 for the fiscal year. With the American manufacturer's advantage in distance and machinery—as much of the Pforzheim jewelry is made by hand—it appears that we should capture more of the trade of the islands.

Influence of Irving.

To Irving more than any other man is due the change that has taken place in London in recent years in the social position of actors—a change which has come within my own memory, writes E. S. Nadal, in Scribner's. When I first went to London in 1870 there were no actors in society. When I came back in 1877 there were a good many of them to be seen about. There was growing up a society which was composed of successful artists, the new rich people, and the professional classes, with a sprinkling of such of the older society as had a fancy for art and the theater. In that society the actors had not only a good, but a distinguished place.

Queer Sunday Law.

In Spain drug stores are permitted to sell drugs all day on Sunday, but to deal in perfumery on that day is unlawful. Candy cannot lawfully be sold later than 11 o'clock in the forenoon unless no clerks or assistants are employed. Proprietors may keep open all day if they do the work themselves.

Russia Then and Now.

Times have not changed much in a century. In 1801 it was said that Alexander I. rode in a procession through the streets of St. Petersburg preceded by the assassins of his grandfather, followed by those of his father and surrounded by his own.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

SOME INTERESTING SECRETS OF THE TRADE.

Maker of These Valuable Adjuncts to Locomotion Gives Some Particulars as to Their Manufacture.

"Oh, yes, indeed, they come pretty high," said the artificial leg maker. "It is a beauty, though, isn't it. I venture to say there isn't another one in Philadelphia like it, on or off, and it's as light as a feather, too."

With these words, says the Shoe Retailer, the creator of artificial limbs flourished a leg in the air. He was fat and smiling, and he spoke with an indistinguishable foreign accent, and every once in awhile his face beamed with enthusiasm.

"They all come to Philadelphia for them, too," he continued. "We've customers from all over Europe, Asia and Africa. There are lots of leg makers in the city—at least they call themselves such, but some of them are not leg makers at all; they're harness makers."

The august Philadelphia leg maker, purveyor to kings, queens and government officials, took a little time to show the specimens around the room. They were fat and thin, long and short, graceful and otherwise. Some of them were huddled in corners, accumulating the dust of ages; others hung aloft on racks, so light and airy that they were wafted to and fro in the breeze.

"You see," continued the leg maker, "we know how to do things now. We've got the secret all right. First they chop down the willow tree; then we cut out the legs. It takes a heap of flexible leather to put the tendons in the right place. See that spring in the ankle? That's made by the leather tendons. If you saw one on a man you could not tell the difference. Then the whole thing is covered over with fine pink enamel. Looks natural enough, don't it?" At this juncture a rap came at the door, and a big man, six feet four, weighing nearly 300 pounds, entered. He looked smilingly complacent as he lighted a cigarette and shook hands with the leg maker.

"Can you rush an order for me, double quick?" he asked. "I've come through a tough fight," he went on. "You know I always travel with a bunch of legs and coming up this way from New Orleans the Pullman car was burned and all four of my legs were lost. I only saved the one I had on, and now you've got to get to work to make another set for me double quick." With an air of languor and ease the big man stood to have himself measured.

"Do you know who he is?" questioned he of the leg trade, after the ponderous man had gone. "Well, he is the son of one of the richest women in the United States. He lost his leg through disease, and he always comes to Philadelphia to have his sets made. Plain, ordinary boxes do for most people to cart their legs around in, but he's got fine leather cases with his name engraved upon them."

"Do many of them go in on such a wholesale plan?" was queried of the leg maker.

"Heaps of them," he replied, laconically. "Some of them can do anything with 'em. There's one young man in this city who belongs to a glee club and they tell me he's the best dancer of Irish jigs in the town. He was a good dancer before he lost his leg, and he's all right yet. No; we have no lady attendants. We ought to have, though. What's the reason? Oh, because there is not one woman in Philadelphia that I can find who knows the trade. Pity, too, because there's money in it. A good leg maker ought to make at least \$25 per week. "There are six or seven men in public life, well known, who wear artificial limbs. None but their intimate friends and families know it, however. One young lady in Philadelphia who led a number of dances last winter has an artificial leg. It is easy to wait with one after you learn how to use them."

"Oh, yes, artificial leg making is the thing for me," concluded the leg maker. "I started out as a fine carpenter, doing up banks and public buildings, and one day I went into a place in New York to order an artificial limb for a friend in distress. The maker was a doctor, strange to say. He sized me up and I sized him up, and in a short time I was under contract to work for him. They can't steal our patents, either, for it's as hard to make an artificial limb without years of learning as it would be for some tinhorn maker to produce a Stradivarius."

The Emir's Capital.

It is reported that the emir of Afghanistan contemplates the removal of his capital to a more northern site. Owing to the energetic way in which the present emir and his immediate predecessor have been manufacturing guns and machinery the country around Kabul has been denuded to such an extent that fuel is now unobtainable. So great are the straits to which the emir is reduced by the want of wood that it is imperative that a new site should be obtained, and this will probably be found in the wooded slopes of the mountains farther north.

Some Other Rascal.

"Well, Jones, did you get the appointment?"

"No, sir; they appointed some other rascal in my place."—Tit-Bits.

A Definition.

"Pa, what is experience?" "Experience, my son, is the compound extract of the result of butting in."—Town Topics.

DUCKS IN THE NORTHWEST

Bewilderment of Game That Was Altogether Too Much for a Green Hunter.

In front stretched a wide expanse of rank slough grass, an immense sea of green, rippling in every breeze; behind was the level prairie, says a writer in Recreation. I was fresh from the crowded, dusty thoroughfares of a large eastern city and everything was strange and delirious to me. Gophers that stood motionless on the little mounds of sun-baked earth in front of their burrows, into which they shot head foremost, if I approached too close; curious, flat-looking badgers, sneaking coyotes, prairie chickens, ducks, and geese; all these I had read and dreamed of often, and now I was seeing them for the first time.

I waded into the slough, which was waist deep in most places, but as the bottom was hard and the water warm, it did not cause very much discomfort. It was late in the afternoon and I had promised to bring home a duck for each member of the family where I was staying. At first it seemed too easy. Mallard and shoveler were getting up on all sides. Every time I took a step there would be a succession of quacks and a swirl of wings. I stopped several mallard, but could not find them in the long grass. As I did not want to waste any more ducks, I pushed on through the tangled grass for another 200 or 300 yards, where all the ducks that I put up seemed to be pitching. I found a long narrow piece of water black with ducks. At my sudden appearance they got up with a rear of wings that almost deafened me. I was so interested in watching them that I forgot to shoot.

LOOSE FANG THE GRIZZLY.

Most Singular Circumstance That Attended the Killing of a Monster Bear.

We were now just below the edge of the snow, and a little above the place where Henry had seen the bear, writes Arthur H. Maitley, in Recreation. There was a light breeze blowing up the slide. Henry now went across through the bushes and I above, in the open, round the edge of the snow. Soon after we parted I came upon huge tracks going up on the snow. I did not follow them, but kept on across them, parallel with Henry. I heard a swishing sound and, looking up, saw a monster grizzly coming down the snow with swift strides, evidently in a hurry, and almost in a line between me and the sun, and the snow was flashing round him in a sparkling haze. There was not the slightest sign of hesitation. When he viewed me at a distance of about 20 yards he raised his great head and fixed his eyes on me. Swerving slightly from his course, so as to come straight at me, his forefeet appeared to paw the air.

I aimed at his broad breast and fired, and with a deep, low growl he plunged headlong down the slope, tearing up the snow and earth. He brought up against some small firs, a few yards below, and tried to crawl up to me, when I finished him with a shot behind the ear, though, as he started struggling down through the bush I gave him a couple more. There was no blood from any of the four bullet wounds.

CALIFORNIA'S COFFEE CROP

That's What It Is Solid For, Though Nature Meant It for Lima Beans.

The harvest of lima beans is now at its height in the Santa Monica fields, which are perhaps the most extensive in the world. There are not less than 15,000 acres in this vicinity devoted to them, says a Santa Monica report.

More than 200 carloads of the beans will be shipped during the season from the Santa Monica station alone. The beans are threshed in the field. Then they are hauled to the separator in this vicinity. Here they are run through the fanning mills, which remove all dirt, leaves, foreign substances and split, cracked and immature berries.

During the harvest season the accumulation of these imperfect beans aggregates many pounds. Formerly they were a loss, except as they might be utilized in some form as feed for swine or chickens, but of late an active demand has sprung up for them and they are shipped in solid carload lots to cities of the east, where they are utilized by certain manufacturers of so-called package coffee.

The immature beans are now a remunerative byproduct. The coffee people, by roasting and grinding them and mixing with parched barley, coffee and other vegetable substances and flavoring essences, turn out what passes as a cheap grade of Old Government Java.

A Lost Opportunity.

"Woman just dropped dead in the bargain crush at the ribbon counter," cried the doorwalker excitedly. "How inopportune!" exclaimed the head of the firm. "Our undertaking department won't be open until next Monday!"—Catholic Standard.

Rest or Arrest.

"I haven't seen your cashier for several days." "No; he's gone out of town." "Gone for a rest, I suppose." "We haven't found out yet whether he's gone for a rest or to escape it."—Philadelphia Record.

Scarcity of Radium.

The work of the last three years in Germany and France is estimated by Prof. Curie to have yielded about a pound of radium.

ACCIDENTS AT FIRES.

EXPLOSIONS OFTEN DO THE WORST DAMAGE.

A Very Interesting List of Disasters Which Contains Some That Are of Unique Description.

An accident, which of its kind is probably unique, occurred in April, 1904, during a fire at Portland, Me. A railway accident led to the ignition of a huge tank containing 6,000 gallons of crude petroleum, says the Portland Free Press.

Fearing that it would explode and scatter fire a wide area, the naval authorities brought up a one-pounder gun and bombarded the tank in order to let the oil run out.

The first shot fired missed the tank and killed an unfortunate spectator. Subsequent ones, however, effected their purpose, and riddling the tank, allowed the blazing oil to escape.

For a fire engine to cause a fire seems the very height of irony. Yet such a case actually occurred not long ago near Worcester. The engine in question belonged to an insurance company and was in process of being converted into a motor for self-propulsion.

The day before the work was finished there was a call from Kempsey village, where a farm was on fire, and the engine, in spite of its incomplete condition, started.

No spark protector having been fixed sparks escaped, and these set fire to a load of straw which was passed on the road. Next two ricks became involved, and, finally, the water-tube of the motor burst and the unlucky engine came to a complete standstill barely 200 yards from the scene of the original fire!

Another story of a strange chapter of fire accidents comes from Cavanaugh, in Armagh. A dog, running into a farm sitting room, barked at a cat, and puss, terrified, sprang on a table, upsetting a lighted lamp.

The burning oil saturated the poor beast's fur and, maddened by pain, she dashed around the room, which was already in a blaze, sprang through the window and rushed into the stack-yard.

Rick after rick was fired by this living torch until the whole place was alight and very serious damage was done. The farmer's son, too, was badly burned in his efforts to extinguish the flames.

A London gas works was once the scene of a curious fatal fire accident. A boiler full of molten tar gave way and, its contents catching fire from the furnace, spread in a tide of flame down the sloping floor of the sulphate room.

One of the workmen, caught between the flames and the wall, seized a ladder and, raising it to the window, sprang up it. Unhappily, the window had iron bars and before these could be removed the ladder burnt through and the poor man fell back into the furnace below.

Every one will remember the great Baltimore fire, the most terrible conflagration of 1904. After this was extinguished there was naturally great anxiety among the proprietors of the burned buildings to know how the contents of their fireproof safes had fared.

Most extraordinary were the finds. In one jewelry had been melted, while a box of matches was intact, and a silk handkerchief was not even discolored.

One of the most disastrous fires of late years was that which followed a chemical explosion at Griesheim, in Germany. The explosion took place in the Griesheim Electron factory, and almost simultaneously the whole building was in flames.

Fire engines came galloping up, but as they approached the men were seen to fall from their seats. Spectators running after them dropped as if shot, and, meanwhile, the blaze increased, involving fresh buildings and even crossing the river into the village of Schwabheim. What had happened was this:

The sudden mixture of vats of different chemicals under intense heat had filled the air with a gas of so terribly poisonous a nature that those who came within its deadly influence were suffocated at once. Fifty-one dead and three times that number injured was the result of that terrible fire.

Japan's Obligations.

The western powers are not models of scrupulous justice toward each other and toward weaker nations, but such an offense as Japan would commit in supporting, or even permitting, if she could prevent, the driving of the occidentals from China would certainly be looked on as unpardonable. For one thing, at the very start, says the New York Times, it would snap the alliance with Great Britain. The British government would be forced to regard such an offense not merely as a failure in friendliness but as an act of flagrantly hostile import. And her grievance, though greater in degree, would be of precisely the same kind as that of Germany, France, the United States and Russia.

Training the Boy.

"I saw you punishing your boy today. What was it all about?" "I caught him in a lie."

"Oh, well, you can't expect a boy to tell the truth all the time."

"I know, but when he doesn't tell the truth I want him to be bright enough not to be caught at it."—Catholic Standard and Times.

NATIONALITY ESTABLISHED.

"His" Was No Dago Because He Had Uncles Who Were "Cops."

There was a room for argument over the proposition that the trade of profession makes a man; but in certain cases there could be no doubt about the relation of calling and extraction, says Youth's Companion.

A worker among the children of New York's slums was endeavoring to get together a class of boys for the singing teacher at her settlement.

Happening upon a little boy hanging about a corner fruit stand, the settlement worker accosted him, and explaining about the class, asked him if he would not like to join. The child grinned and seemed willing.

Then the lady espied another boy, still smaller, whom she had not noticed at first. He, too, was hanging about the fruit stand, and evidently belonged with the other.

"Oh, and your little friend there," she said, pleasantly, "wouldn't he like to come and sing, too?"

The first child's coloring spoke indisputably of Italy, although his speech smacked of the Bowery. The smaller boy's hair was also dark. When no reply came to her question, the lady went on talking, trying to ingratiate herself.

"Your friend is Italian, too?" she remarked, interrogatively.

At this the little Italian stared hard at the lady, then broke into fluent speech.

"Him," he exclaimed, pointing to the smaller child, "him a dago?" This with a derisive laugh, "I guess n't! W'y, him's got three uncles wot's cops!"

SHE OWNED A PIANO.

But Possession of It Did Not Weigh Against Her Chances for Relief.

A little girl at a recent Christmas entertainment in one of the college settlements talked grandly to visitors about "our piano." Pieces played on the piano to amuse the children evidently brought the subject to her mind, relates the New York Sun.

One very practical woman who contributed much to the support of the settlement heard the child's remarks. "It seems to me," she said, rather censoriously to the head worker, "that a child whose family owns a piano isn't really suffering for need of help. There are plenty who are really in need, and I don't think it right to exclude them in favor of one who owns a piano."

Seeking out the child, the head worker questioned her closely.

"Did you say you had a piano at your house?" she asked.

"Yes, indeed," responded the child, cheerfully.

"Is it yours or your mother's?"

"It's mine; Santa Claus brought it to me last year."

Light began to dawn on the settlement worker's brain.

"And how large is your piano—as big as that?" pointing to the upright in the room.

"Oh, no, mine is a teeny twenty bit of a one, just about so high," and the little girl leaned down and measured a distance of 12 or 15 inches from the floor.

It turned out to be a child's piano, presented by the settlement itself a year previously.

TOWN SAVED BY FOREST.

There Have Been Instances Wherein Planting of Trees Has Done the Work.

Baby forests are some of Uncle Sam's pets. Successful forest planting has been done for some time in Nebraska, and now a new nursery is being planted in California near Santa Barbara. Seeds of trees suited to the climate there will be grown and in about two years the seedlings will be ready to be transplanted to their permanent locations. The upper water shed of the Santa Ynez river now is quite bare or sparsely covered with chaparral. This is the water shed which supplies the town of Santa Barbara with water, and it will be the first scene of attempt at reforestation. Good forest growth is essential both to preserve the water and to avoid the washing down of silt. If unchecked this would ruin the reservoir. The enterprise is one phase of the national endeavor to induce and to conserve the rainfall as well as to distribute the resulting water by the irrigation work. Italian irrigation has been termed the most economical in utilizing water supply, and the most highly developed system of administrative control. India's system is said to illustrate examples of irrigation on the largest scale, and America's yields the most rapid development.

Buffalo in New York.

New York city has in its zoological garden a herd of 35 bison, survivors of the herds that once trampled the plains. Fifteen have been offered to the United States government as a gift. The plan is to put them in the Wichita Forest reserve. Bison do not thrive in a city park, but the government herds nearer to a wild state are increasing. The American buffalo may be saved from extinction, after all.

In the Crowded Car.

"There's one thing I notice about Mr. Sulzsch when he rides," said the horsey girl, "he bounces up and down in his seat."

"Huh!" interrupted the observant girl, "whenever I see him riding he just bounces down in his seat and hides behind his newspaper."—Philadelphia Press.

Henry's Headache Powders

Will be keenly appreciated after a trial by people who suffer from headaches—severe or mild, occasional or chronic. They never fail to

GIVE QUICK RELIEF.

Easing the pain in a very few Minutes.

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"Florida Limited"—Leaving Louisville at 8 a. m. daily connects at Danville, Ky., with solid train of Pullman sleepers and vestibuled coaches via Chattanooga and Atlanta, arriving at Jacksonville at 8:50 a. m. and St. Augustine 10 a. m. next day, without change. Dining car serves all meals en route.

"Florida Special"—Leaving Louisville 7:45 p. m., carries observation sleeper daily except Sunday, Louisville to St. Augustine, without change via Chattanooga and Atlanta, arriving at Jacksonville at 8:50 p. m. and St. Augustine at 10 p. m. next day. From Danville this is solid train of drawing room sleepers, composite car, observation car, etc. Dining car serves all meals en route. Via the "Land of the Sky"—Pullman sleeper leaves Louisville at 7:45 p. m. daily, running through to Knoxville, where connection is made at 9:35 a. m. with through sleeper to Jacksonville, via Asheville, Columbia and Savannah, arriving at Jacksonville at 9 a. m.

Winter Tourist Tickets

Good returning until May 31st, at now on sale at low rates.

Variable Tours

Going via Asheville and "Land of the Sky" and "Sapphire Country" and returning via Atlanta and Chattanooga or vice versa.

For the "Land of the Sky," "Winter Homes," rather handsomely illustrated booklets, folders, rates, etc., address any agent of the Southern Railway or C. H. Hungerford, D. P. A., Louisville, Ky.; G. B. Allen, A. G. P. A., St. Louis, W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Q. & C. Route, Cincinnati, O.

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Room No. 5, Paducah, Kentucky, Columbia Bldg.

"Can Obesity or Overfatness Be Reduced?"

Is an essay by the eminent Authority William F. Cuthell an M. D. of Baltimore. If you are interested would be pleased to give you a free copy, as we have a limited supply would suggest that you call or send at once.

M'PHERSONS Drug Store.

WANTS

FOR RENT—Furnished room, 1152 Jefferson St.

FOR RENT—Rooms for nice people, at Seventh and Jefferson streets.

FOR RENT—Paducah Wagon Works machinery, new and complete. Apply to L. S. DuBois.

FOR RENT—Modern 8 roomed house, all improvements, West End. Apply to L. S. DuBois.

FOR RENT—House at Third and Jackson, next to drug store. Sewerage connections. Apply D. A. Yeiser.

FOR SALE—Brick dwelling, 5 room, hot and cold water with bath. Electric lights. G. W. Katterjohn, 1121 South 11th. Telephone 1221.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for gentlemen. Old phone 613-w.

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FOR SALE—BRICK DWELLING, 5 ROOM, HOT AND COLD WATER WITH BATH. ELECTRIC LIGHTS. G. W. KATTERJOHN, 1121 SOUTH 11TH. TELEPHONE 1221.

NOW A LAW.

Governor Beckham Signed Thirty Police Bills Yesterday.

The bill passed by the legislature shall have not less than thirty police men, is now a law, as yesterday Governor Beckham signed the measure which is effective. The Paducah commissioners, however, do not intend increasing the force to that many right now because it is not necessary.

AN... EDISON STANDARD PHONOGRAPH

Will bring pleasure to your home during the long winter evenings. They are playing now at our store. Come in and hear them. Then you'll want one. Big selection of records.

Warren & Warren Jewelers 403 Broadway

WE HAVE INSTALLED NEW SHOW CASES OUR OLD ONES ARE FOR SALE WITH THE COUNTERS

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CHILDREN'S HALF RATE

IDENTIFICATION CARDS HAVE BEEN ISSUED TO CHILDREN.

The Scholars Can Now Ride Back and Forth on School Days for Two and one-half Cents.

General Manager John Blecker, of the street railway company, and Superintendent C. M. Lieb, of the public schools, have gotten up their identification card for use by the school children in riding back and forth on the street cars on the half rate tickets. These cards were printed and issued yesterday to ninety-five children at the Washington Building, on West Broadway, while other scholars desiring them can get the cards by calling at the office of the superintendent.

The card has printed on it a place for the child's name, age, color of hair, color of eyes, height, weight, etc., while each scholar is given a number. The card further stipulates that the holder of the card is a school child attending the Paducah public schools, and entitled to take advantage of the half rate accorded pupils between the hours of 7 a. m. and 6 p. m., each of the five school days every week. This means that the little ones can use the half rate checks only in going back and forth to school between the hours mentioned. The coupons are not good for Saturday and Sunday, that are not schooling days.

Mr. Lieb yesterday said that they had 1,500 of the identification cards printed, but find that only 200 of the scholars ride regularly in going back and forth upon the cars each day to their studies.

Yesterday after school hours the superintendent had all those at the Washington Building desiring the cards to come to his office where he was kept busy until nearly 6 o'clock issuing the tickets to them. The superintendent has to fill in the name, age, etc., on the cards, and sign it himself before it is honored by the street car line. Immediately on getting their cards yesterday the pupils hid themselves to the car office, and presenting their card, bought half-rate checks. They will have to show their card also when the conductor asks for it on the car, that is if they offer the half rate checks for passage. Yesterday the pupils commenced again riding.

It is believed that these identification cards will prevent any abuse of the half rate concession which the traction people give the children. In the past all children of the city, whether attending school, or under or over twelve years of age, have been riding on the half price checks. Arrangements are made that new cards shall be issued each month to the pupils. This will obviate any little one quitting school, continuing to use his identification card for the half rate purpose.

IN HANDS OF JURY

Yesterday afternoon the arguments were completed at Benton in the Walter Holland killing case, which went to the jury at 7 o'clock last night. A message from there at 2 o'clock this morning to The Register states that the jurors had retired with the case, therefore a verdict is not expected until this morning sometime. Judge Wm. Reed returned last night from Benton where he helped prosecute the action.

ORDINANCE VALID

APPELLATE COURT SAYS COWS CANNOT ROAM STREETS.

Just As Soon As the Appellate Court Mandate Arrives, the Law Becomes Effective.

Yesterday morning at Frankfort the appellate court reversed Judge Sanders of the local police court, by deciding that the Paducah "Town Cow" ordinance was valid binding and governmental, therefore it will have to be abided by and the bovines kept off the public thoroughfares. City Attorney Thomas B. Harrison feels quite gratified over the victory he has gained, as he announced all along he believed he could win the controversy, now that result is attained, due to his hard work and energy in the premises.

The city of Paducah last year adopted an ordinance, which provided that cows should not roam at large upon the public streets, and

alleys, else they be taken up and the owner fined. The first animal taken up was that of P. Ragsdale, of North Ninth street. He was arranged before the police court where Judge Sanders decided that the ordinance was not valid, and could not be made effective. The judge therefore dismissed the warrants against Ragsdale and what others whose animals had been taken up.

City Attorney Harrison prosecuted the case, and although decided against in the police court believed he could still win out and carried the matter to the appellate branch in hopes of getting Judge Sanders reversed, and the ordinance held valid. The litigation has been hanging fire in the appellate court ever since last summer, not being reached by the judges. Mr. Harrison has for weeks been urging them to advance the matter on the docket and reach an early decision. They respected his wishes and taking it up now decide that the ordinance is constitutional and valid and the people of this city will have to abide by same.

Lawyer Harrison yesterday said that just as soon as there arrived here from the appellate bench at Frankfort that tribunal's mandate, showing the ordinance is held legal, that he will have re-instated upon the police court docket, the warrants against Ragsdale and others, and they fined. Then thereafter cows will have to be kept off the streets, and when caught out their owners fined.

Settlement of this important question by that high tribunal at the state capital is the source of much gratification to the legislative authorities, who have been trying to get up a stock ordinance for years, and have it held valid by the courts, but in every instance some defect was always found in the measures. Now though, the highest court of resort has decided that the law is constitutional, therefore there is set at rest forever the agitating question, which once here caused such a division of the community, that a special election was held, to decide whether the cow would be kept penned up, or let run at large. At the time the cow won.

Tax on Rectifiers.

Frankfort, Ky., March 22.—By a vote of 66 to 15, the house passed the bill fixing the tax on rectifiers at 1 1/2 cents a gallon.

The assembly will probably adjourn tomorrow.

W. O. W. dance Monday, March 26, Brunswick Hall. No postponement rain or shine.

TOO WIDE-AWAKE FOR BOTH.

Light-Fingered Artist Does a Neat Piece of Work and Aids a Lesson.

A careless young fellow was often warned by his careful father of the many needless risks he ran of falling a victim to the wiles of pickpockets, and was assured that if he continued to display his watch and chain so negligently they would inevitably be taken away.

"No fear," was the confident assertion of the son; "I'm much too wide-awake for that to happen."

One evening the father offered to take his son to a theater, and the opportunity was eagerly embraced.

"Well, are your watch and chain all right?" asked the father when he and his son were comfortably seated.

"Of course they are," was Jack's amused reply. But when he began to feel in his pocket his smile disappeared, and he shamefacedly confessed that his watch was gone.

"Ha, ha!" laughed the father. "Weren't you much too wide-awake for that to happen? But perhaps you'd like to know that I took it, simply to prove to you how easy it is for a man to rob you in a crowd."

"You took it, father!" exclaimed the young fellow, in utter amazement.

"Yes, my boy. I bought these scissors, commonly used for such a purpose, and" (still laughing) "just transferred your watch from your pocket to mine, and see, here it is."

On putting his hand into his pocket, however, the father also suddenly ceased laughing, and looked quite as sheepish as Jack had done before.

"Jack," he stammered, "why, Jack, my dear boy, yours and mine are both gone. Some one has evidently been more wide-awake than both of us this time!"

VERY GENEROUS MARGIN.

Dealer in Historical Relics Who Knew How to Conduct the Business.

The man who likes to look in shop-windows stopped at the sight of a large pitcher in the center of a collection of andirons, pewter porringers, brass candlesticks and iron skillets, relates Youth's Companion.

The pitcher was adorned with a head of George Washington, decidedly askew and none too clear. At the side of this treasure stood a placard bearing these words:

"One of the five genuine George Washington pitchers, known to be 140 years old."

Preparing for one of his frequent pleasures, the gentleman stepped into the antique shop and accosted the dealer.

"Now, see here," he said, agreeably, "that George Washington pitcher is dated too far back. A hundred and forty years ago people weren't making George Washington pitchers. They didn't even know then that he was going to be the Father of His Country. You must be more careful."

"I am the most particular man in this business," said the old dealer, with dignity. "The man that I bought that pitcher from told me it had been in his family since 1750. I thought he might be exaggerating, and I made an allowance of 15 years. How much more should you expect me to do?"

SIZES UP YANKEE WOMAN.

German Professor Says She Is "Fearfully and Wonderfully Made."

Prof. Emil Reich has been entertaining Londoners with his impressions of American women. According to the statements of Dr. Reich, the American woman must be "fearfully and wonderfully made." He says:

"In America the woman governs the man absolutely. In a certain sense the last man that came to America was Christopher Columbus.

"The American woman lives for what she calls 'a good time.' Her interest is not in man nor what is noblest in man—paternity. Her ambition is to study spiritualism, the Buddhists, then wireless telegraphy, and then the novels of Marie Corelli.

"What characterizes the French woman is that absolute assertion of her energy, not so much of her will—she is easily yielding. The German woman is a combination of the English and French. In Ireland woman is as beautiful as she is dangerous. The Russian woman knows 15 languages, she can play all instruments, she has read everything—but she is not a woman."

SOUR THINGS AND SWEET.

Professional Taster Tells About a Peculiarity of the Human Tongue.

A wine expert was tasting wines. In tasting sweet wines he lowered his head upon his breast. In tasting dry or sour wines he threw his head back states the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Why do you do that?" said a spectator.

"I don't know. Habit, I guess," the expert replied.

"You do it," the spectator explained, "because the front of your tongue can only taste sweet things, and the back of it only sour things, and the movement of your head is for the purpose of throwing the wines upon the right part of your tongue. The taste nerves have different functions, some handling sweets, others sour, others bitters, and so on, just as the muscles have different functions, some working the leg and some the arm."

"Well, well," said the expert. "You surprise me. At the same time, I'm sure you are right. Everybody, come to think of it, holds sweet things on the fore part of the tongue to get their flavor, and sour things on the hind part."

BELL MADE OF PIPES.

One in Japan That Is Composed of the Metal Parts of a Thousand.

There is a bell at Tokio, Japan, which is made from tobacco pipes. So says the legend inscribed around the outside in four languages, English, French, German and Japanese.

The English version runs as follows: "This bell, cast in the city of Tokio, Japan, December 10, 1892, by Tsuda Sen, is made from the metal of tobacco pipes of more than a thousand men, once slaves, now freemen."

The story is that in 1892 a woman

missionary from America waged war on tobacco smoking and persuaded over 1,000 men to forswear the habit. They therefore had no further use for their metal pipes, which were melted down and cast in the form of a bell. The metal resembles bronze and the bell has a pleasant musical ring.

Progress.

"When the republic was young," observed the reflective citizen, "a man was satisfied if he could paddle his own canoe."

"Well?"

"But now the scheme seems to be to fool as many people as possible into paddling the craft for you."—Chicago Sun

Owed to the Mayor.

Bacon—Out west they have elected a tailor mayor of a city.

Egbert—Plenty of men in that city, I suppose, can refer feelingly to "what we owe to our mayor!"—Yonkers Statesman.

The Divine Affatus.

Poet—Have you sent the boys out for the afternoon?

Wife—Yes, dear.

Poet—Have you spread a mattress on the floor for the cook to drop dishes on?

Wife—Yes.

Poet—Well, then, gag the baby and go up to your room, and I'll write a poem.—Town Topics.

Had One.

"You don't happen to have a five-dollar bill about you, do you?"

"Yep."

"Can I borrow it for a few days?"

"Will you promise faithfully to pay it?"

"Sure."

"All right; here it is; it's a bill for a cord of wood I bought last week."—Houston Post.

Fate.

They met. Though perfect strangers, they instantly stood still. For he was a lady-killer, and she was dressed to kill.

—Puck.

CAME PREPARED.



Mrs. Nix—I don't believe your story, sir!

Limpet—I was afraid so, lady; but my friend, Alfred Davey, 're, he's a commissioner for oaths, and for a tanner he'll swear me, mum!

Hated to Give It Up. Patience—It's all off between me and Will.

Patrice—Engagement broken? "Yep."

"I'm sorry."

"Well, you needn't be. Only I've found out that he's not a man of his word!"

"Indeed!"

"Yes; why only a week ago he said he'd give up anything for me, and now the hateful old thing wants this ring back!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Easy to See.

The Lady—You'll excuse me, but you don't travel on this car line often, do you, sir?

The Gentleman—No, madam. How do you know?

The Lady—You gave me your seat. The Gentleman—And you don't travel on this line often yourself?

The Lady—What makes you think so?

The Gentleman—You thanked me.—Cleveland Leader.

His Error.

Boss—You'll find when you get your check, Mr. Pennink, that I have added four dollars a month to your salary. I believe you didn't make a single mistake in your figures during the entire year.

Bookkeeper—Yes, I did—just one. Bcs—What was that?

Bookkeeper—I figured on a bigger raise.—Cleveland Leader.

The KENTUCKY TELEPHONE 548.

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Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Prices Children 10c Adults 20c.

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In a repertoire of all new royalty plays

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Opening Bill the Great 4 Act Comedy Drama

THE MYSTERIOUS MAN

Ladies Free Monday Night Usual

SEATS ON SALE SATURDAY.

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High grade patent flour (guaranteed) per bag.....65c
If not satisfactory money refunded.
4 cans 2 pound standard corn....25c
4 cans 3 pound fidelity hominy....25c
1 3 pound can Bartlett pears.....10c
6 1 pound cans salmon.....25c
2 large size bottles tomato cat-sup.....15c
20 pounds granulated sugar for...\$1.00
1 package meal for.....15c
Kraut per pound.....4c
Bananas per dozen.....12 1/2c
3 packages Vigor for.....25c
4 bars fine toilet soap for.....10c
We have all kinds of fresh meats and country smoked meats.
Both phones No. 450.

MEADOWS & FORD.

LOCAL NEWS

—W. O. W. dance Monday, March 26, Brunswick Hall. No postponement rain or shine.

—Church supper at Third Street Methodist church from 4 p. m. to 9 p. m. tonight. Good music. All invited.

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EYE GLASSES

Properly Fitted and Adjusted \$1 Gold Filled \$2.50 Solid Gold \$5.00

EYES TESTED FREE

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Buy TRADEWATER COAL now and save money

COAL FOR WAGONS AT ELEVATOR. LUMP 13 CENTS PER BUSHEL. NUT 12 CENTS PER BUSHEL.

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